Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-196
Friday
9 October 1987

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-196 *9 October 1987*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Karpov Views Arms Reductions, ABM Treaty 1
Karpov: U.S. 'Not Ready' for Test Limits 1
'Cold Dawn' Beginning With INF Accord *[PRAVDA 8 Oct]* 1
Chernyshev Comments on NATO, Pact Arms 3
Chemical Weapons Consultations Held in Bern 4
PRAVDA Carries Report From Shikany Site *[4 Oct]* 5

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Minister Addresses Paris IAEA Meeting 8 Oct 8

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Senate Passes Amendment on Embassies 9
Further Reportage on Nikonov's U.S. Visit 9
Comments on Trade 9
Meets With Congressmen 10
U.S. News Conference on Bogattys Reported 10
Foreign Ministry Protests 10
'International Council' Opens in Washington 10
U.S., USSR Scientists Adopt 'Peace Program' 11
Yakubov Analyzes Reagan's Support for Bork 11
Pavlov Condemns U.S. Support for Contras 12
IZVESTIYA Notes Visit by U.S. Baptist *[3 Oct]* 12

China

RENMIN RIBAO Comments on U.S., Tibet 12
PRC Ambassador Interviewed on Relations *[MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI 4 Oct]* 13
Official Interviewed at Shikhany Display 14
Soviet, Chinese Firms Sign Trade Agreement 14

Northeast Asia

Japan Resisting Technology Transfer to U.S. 14
Mongolia's Dugersuren Stops Over in Moscow *[IZVESTIYA 7 Oct]* 15
Murakhovskiy Delegation Back From Mongolia *[PRAVDA 7 Oct]* 15

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Vietnamese Troops To Withdraw 'Gradually' 15
Voss Delegation Visits Thai Acting Premier 15

Near East & South Asia

Gorbachev Reply to Indian Officials' Appeal 15
Pakistan Thanked for Helicopter Crew Return 16
Tolkunov Says Afghanistan Solution Close *[AFP]* 16

U.S. Helicopters Attack Iranian Patrol Boats 16
Iran Condemns U.S. Attack 17
IRNA on Downing of Helicopter 17
Tehran Calls U.S. Ban on Imports 'Farce' 17
Gromyko Cables Congratulations to Mubarak *[Cairo MENA]* 17
USSR Special Envoy Sytenko Ends Libyan Visit 17
Libya's Jallud Denounces U. S. 'Intrigues' 17

East Europe

Poles Polled on Restructuring, Gorbachev *[Kwiatkowski in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 30 Sep]* . 18
PZPR Politburo Discuss Economic Reform 19
Messner: Complicated Process 20
Leadership Greetings for GDR Jubilee *[PRAVDA 7 Oct]* 20
Yazov Greets CSSR's Vaclavik on Army Jubilee *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct]* 20
Mironenko Addresses CSSR Youth Congress *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Oct]* 21
CSSR Sports Official on Olympic Games, DPRK 21
BCP's Atanasov Receives USSR Education Chief *[IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]* 22
Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Visits *[IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]* 22

West Europe

Latvian Emigree in UK 'Nazi Criminal' 22
Further on Dobrynin Visit to Bonn 23
Met by Bahr, Dingels 23
Talks With FRG Officials 23
Grosz Meets Kohl, Signs Agreements in FRG 23
Visiting Judge on Possible Pardon for Rust *[EFE]* 24
Switzerland's Aubert Receives Special Envoy 24
Grinevskiy Suggests Nordic Security Talks *[Helsinki]* 24
Further on Visit of Finnish Leader Koivisto 24
Review of Soviet-Finnish Ties *[PRAVDA 5 Oct]* 24
Koivisto Speaks at Kremlin *[PRAVDA 7 Oct]* 25
Meets Mukashev in Alma-Ata 27
Swedish Defense Minister Receives Grinevskiy 28
NATO Builds Military Facilities in Turkey *[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]* 28
San Marino Delegation Visits Supreme Soviet *[IZVESTIYA 6 Oct]* 28
Interviewed in Moldavia 28

Latin America & Caribbean

More on Shevardnadze Latin America Visit 28
Talks With Castro, Departs 28
Havana Media Coverage *[cross-reference]* 30
Preliminary Results Reviewed 30

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

CPSU CC Politburo Holds Regular Meeting 31
Tatar March to Crimea Halted by Police *[AFP]* 32
'2,000' Arrested *[DPA]* 32
Unofficial Political Groups Explain Aims *[AFP]* 32
Culture Minister on Publishing, Emigres *[Budapest]* 32
Murakhovskiy Visits Krasnoyarsk Kray 1-3 Oct *[PRAVDA 4 Oct]* 33
Moscow Bodies Criticized for Pollution *[IZVESTIYA 30 Sep]* 33
Aktiv Discusses Improving Patriotic Work 34
Sociologist Zaslavkaya Interviewed *[Sofia POGLED 5 Oct]* 35
MOSCOW NEWS Discusses Magazine Articles *[27 Sep]* 37
Details of Prelude to Ufa Hijack Attempt *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Sep]* 39

Economic

Aganbegyan Discusses Restructuring Progress 40
Disparity in Food Subsidization Viewed *[Benyash]* 44
BRIEFS 45
Kazakhstan Tungsten 45

Agricultural

Tselinograd Oblast Exceeds Grain Sales Plan *[PRAVDA 7 Oct]* 45
RSFSR Harvesting Data Reported *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Oct]* 45
Moscow Reports Progress of Harvest 45
Media Report 5-6 October Developments 45

Scientific

'Cosmos-1889' Launched for Space Exploration 46
Further Reportage on 'Mir' Complex 46
Monkey Not Impeding Schedule 46
Cosmonauts' Schedule 'Busy' 47

Karpov Views Arms Reductions, ABM Treaty

LD081248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS)—The Soviet side is ready to come to an agreement in the very near future on 50% reductions in the strategic offensive armaments of the USSR and the United States, as has already been agreed in the course of the Geneva summit and then confirmed at Reykjavik, Viktor Karpov, chief of the Problems of Arms Control and Disarmament Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today in a conversation with a TASS diplomatic correspondent. However, the problem of strategic offensive armaments itself does not exist by itself. It is part of the overall strategic equation that exists between the USSR and the United States.

This equation has a key strategic element—the ABM Treaty, concluded in 1972. It is the cornerstone of the whole process of limiting strategic armaments. Without this treaty the very process of limiting and reducing strategic offensive armaments would not be possible. To ensure cuts in strategic offensive armaments it is therefore essential to safeguard the full functioning of those limitations that are stipulated in the ABM Treaty.

The treaty forbids the creation of any wide-scale antimissile defense systems—be it on earth, in space, in the atmosphere, or at sea. Therefore those figures in the United States wishing to implement the "Star Wars" program are actively speaking out in favor of ending the ABM Treaty. Meanwhile the treaty gives no grounds for such an interpretation. It was ratified by the U.S. Senate precisely proceeding from such an interpretation—which is now being called narrow—which forbids the testing and particularly the deployment of ABM space systems. A recent report by the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission, headed by Senator Sam Nunn, reaffirmed that the Senate ratified the ABM Treaty precisely on such an understanding.

What specifically is under discussion in the present Soviet-U.S. exchanges of opinion? They deal in particular with the proposal for the exact and complete observance of the ABM Treaty for a minimum of 10 years by the Soviet and U.S. sides, with no right of withdrawal. In this event a predictable strategic situation would be guaranteed for a lengthy period and no systems would be created that would require counteractions by the Soviet Union, for instance, if the United States did this, or on the part of the United States if the Soviet Union did this. In such conditions a 50 % reduction in strategic offensive armaments would lead to greater strategic stability and, as a consequence, to a lessening of the threat of war breaking out.

Karpov: U.S. 'Not Ready' for Test Limits

LD081640 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said in an interview that this country is ready to take the most radical steps to solve the problem of nuclear testing. Viktor Karpov, who is in charge of arms control and disarmament at the Foreign Ministry, reminded that by 1 December the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to start talks on ending nuclear testing.

He said Moscow is ready to phase out nuclear testing, with the final aim being a full nuclear test ban. At the moment it is ready to agree with Washington on reducing the number of tests to four a year and limiting their yield by 1 kiloton. However, Karpov said, the American side was not yet ready for this.

'Cold Dawn' Beginning With INF Accord

PM090916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Linnik report: "Dawn Is Only Beginning"]

[Text] New York, October—The real prospect of the destruction of two classes of nuclear arms has been viewed here as a sign that the Pentagon military chariot, which was spurred on to a breakneck speed in recent years, has begun, albeit reluctantly, creaking and grinding, to apply the brakes. Why Is This Happening? [subhead]

Decisions in the spirit of common sense do not come to the U.S. Administration through good will—no illusions should be built on that. The harsh reality of U.S. economic, political, and social life is pushing the White House into the steps now planned in the disarmament sphere. The reality is that the mountains of weapons piled up over the years of the present administration's rule have not brought America the desired security. It is also important that today's socioeconomic portrait of the United States differs strikingly from that painted by official propaganda. "America is back on its feet," the President proudly proclaimed not so long ago. No, America today is, on the contrary, bowed down under the burden of an inconceivable state debt, under pressure from economic competitors, including energetic Japan, and under the weight of the exposures and scandals that shake the administration.

However rich this country, the leader of the capitalist world, may be, even it cannot long combine the "golden rain" of orders to the military-industrial complex with the capacity to maintain at least a decent minimum of social spending. The number of the poor has increased in the last 6 years, as has the number of people who have lost hope of finding work. This is a direct result of the military fever of recent years, and this too is the reality of the United States today.

The Republican Party must, in the end, enter the presidential elections next year with something that it can present to the American people as a real measure to lower the level of USSR-U.S. military confrontation. Nor can the White House fail to reckon with the U.S. sentiments in favor of peace.

It goes without saying that along the path to an agreement a factor of paramount importance is the new dynamism of the foreign policy course pursued by the Soviet Union, which recently has not lost a single opportunity or given the opponents of an accord a single reason for wrecking the emerging process of normalization.

All the same, America is not finding it easy to sober up after the Pentagon's long night of drinking. There is too great a temptation to disrupt things again, especially since there is no shortage of supposed well-wishers who dream of seeing such a disruption take place, so that everything in USSR-U.S. relations becomes as bad as it was before. Reasons "For" [subhead]

Advocates of an agreement in the United States assess highly the anticipated accord between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. They regard it as an important step from the viewpoint of giving dynamism to the process of normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and as a tangible contribution to the cause of strengthening security and lowering the levels of military confrontation. People here emphasize that the political significance of the likely agreement is great also because it is the first for the present administration, which has hitherto succeeded only in undermining the Soviet-U.S. accords that exist today.

The anticipated agreement, its advocates here state, differs fundamentally from all those hitherto achieved by virtue of the fact that it does not simply mean the setting of a framework for the buildup of the USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals, but for the first time in history will lead to the physical destruction of two classes of nuclear weapons at once. In this connection the idea is being expressed here that an accord on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles should create a favorable atmosphere for further steps in the disarmament sphere—the reduction of strategic arsenals, chemical weapons, a nuclear test ban.

The effect of the proposed agreement has already begun to be felt, in particular, in that it objectively strengthens the position of those opposed to a tough, strong-arm line. Thus the Senate adopted an amendment by 55 votes to 44 committing the administration to adhere to the conditions of the SALT II Treaty. Earlier, as is known, the Senate voted for the limitation of tests within the framework of the SDI program.

It is noteworthy that in recent television debates between six Democratic Party presidential contenders, virtually complete unanimity reigned in the positive assessment of the accord achieved. This is a very striking change compared with what was the case a few years or even months ago. Here they cannot fail to take into account the sentiments of a broad range of the U.S. public, which, it appears, does not today need declarations in favor of peace or even arguments in support of efforts to reduce nuclear weapons, but concrete action.

The word "detente" has not yet returned to the political lexicon on this side of the Atlantic, they are still very careful about that here. Nonetheless voices are raised increasingly loudly with the demand to achieve progress in the cause of disarmament and expand scientific, cultural, and other contacts between the USSR and the United States, that is, the demand for everything that should, in essence, form the material basis for detente. It may be conjectured that questions of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations will be central to next year's election campaign. "Against" [subhead]

Of course, the fact that President Reagan remains, in the eyes of U.S. conservatives, the "knight in shining armor" makes it very difficult for the American right to criticize the forthcoming agreement. However, it is a peculiarity of political life in this country that on foreign policy questions criticism from the right traditionally prevails, while criticism from the left is almost always risky to its authors. That is why the right does not particularly shrink from aiming critical arrows at the patriarch of U.S. conservatism, as Reagan has, in essence, shown himself to be.

The arguments of the opponents of any accords on the right are tediously familiar. They begin, so to speak, from the bottom. "The very idea that an arms control agreement makes the world more secure is absurd," one of the apostles of the right, I. Kristol, says. "We had agreements with Germany and Japan on the eve of World War II, and they all turned out to be just pieces of paper." This so-called argument becomes the basis on which the rest are piled up: All the agreements hitherto signed have always been advantageous to the Soviet Union, first because they were signed by "weak" administrations, and second because the USSR has supposedly always violated them.

It is pointless to dispute these premises, because it is quite obvious that those who pronounce them are deaf to all the arguments of common sense. But the sad fact is that the distrust toward us instilled by these circles over the decades is bearing fruit. At present two-thirds of Americans are in favor of an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, and at the same time roughly the same number believe that "the Russians cannot be trusted."

Former President Nixon and former Secretary of State Kissinger added their voices to the invariably loud chorus on the right. These men, yesterday's "architects of detente," are intimidating their compatriots and Western Europe with the idea that by reaching agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles the United States is supposedly embarking on the "slippery slope" leading to "strategic instability." By their logic, without the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles, Western Europe tomorrow will be "defenseless" in the face of "the Soviets' threefold superiority" in conventional armed forces and armaments. It is beside the point

that such calculations take into account only the correlation of forces in Central Europe, and not between NATO and the Warsaw Pact as a whole. It is beside the point that the proposed agreement is only the first step on the long path to a secure world, because after the elimination of land-based medium-range and operational-tactical missiles NATO will still have thousands of nuclear charges in Europe. All they care about is to cast doubt on the reasonableness of the very idea of eliminating two classes of nuclear arms.

The old "economic" thesis of the opponents of nuclear disarmament is also becoming current here. They threaten the Americans and West Europeans that in the event of an accord on eliminating missiles the taxpayers will have to shell out not the same amount as at present, but much more. They say that nuclear deterrence is much cheaper than deterrence by means of conventional armed forces and armaments. But they do not mention the fact that the Soviet Union has been waiting more than a year for an official NATO reply to its proposal to start talks on the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The opponents of an agreement also express this thought: It will be a matter of eliminating only 3 percent of the USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals. Is it worth making all this fuss over a drop in the ocean?—they suggest. It obviously is worth it, since you cannot move from the spot without taking the first step.

The pseudoarguments to the effect that the West expects as a result of accords on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles not fewer weapons, but more; that they lead not to the saving of resources, but virtually to their squandering; not to greater security, but to less; are being drummed into the heads of Americans and West Europeans with a persistence worthy of a better cause.

At times some very unexpected, one might say bizarre, political maneuvers arise from U.S. political stratagies. For instance, a number of senators who support the idea of an agreement in principle have stated that they will vote against ratification unless the administration gives up its attempts to legitimize the so-called "broad interpretation" of the ABM Treaty.

All the same, the overall impression is that the opponents of disarmament are prepared to accept that they will lose the next round—the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. The military contractors console themselves with the fact that the Pentagon has paid virtually in full for the contracts for Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Now they have seriously set about regrouping their forces for the period after the signing of the agreement. What Next? [subhead]

Now the most difficult part begins, in terms of future prospects for disarmament. A kind of tradition, to put it mildly, has grown up in the United States, whereby steps in the arms limitation and reduction sphere more or less have to be bought from the military-industrial complex by the country's political leadership. That is what happened in 1972, when the Nixon administration "exchanged" an agreement on ABM and SALT I for the program for the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles that are now being eliminated. It is also what happened with the signing of the SALT II agreement, when Carter permitted the programs for the creation of MX ICBM's and Trident submarines.

By all appearances the military contractors intend to arrange a similar bargain now, and again in the long term after an accord on a 50% reduction in the USSR and U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals. This time they will demand as a "trade-off" orders for the creation of, for instance, "exotic" conventional arms systems and, of course, the "Star Wars" program. We can be sure that the military-industrial complex will fight for these portfolios of orders with the iron determination and persistence that characterize U.S. big business when it is a question of profits running into many billions.

Obviously a major counterweight to this insistence on the part of the military-industrial complex will be the increasing allergy to increased military spending, generated in the U.S. public by the continuous buildup of the Pentagon's budget.

But in any case, difficult times lie ahead for the supporters of peace and disarmament. The cold dawn is only just beginning after the long night. The road ahead, to the goal proposed by the Soviet Union—the creation of a secure peace for all—is long and thorny. That can be sensed clearly here.

Chernyshev Comments on NATO, Pact Arms

LD090956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Unidentified annnouncer's studio interview with TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernyshev—live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] As is known, the possibility of concluding a Soviet-U.S. agreement on intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles is welcomed throughout the world. However, in the West there are still forces that are clearly displeased with this exceptionally important step toward military detente, the reduction of the volume of nuclear arsenals, and their subsequent total destruction. They put forward various kinds of arguments in an attempt to impede the improvement of the international situation. In particular, widespread use is again being made of the thesis concerning the supposed enormous superiority of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact in conventional weapons and military personnel. Taking part in our news program is a specialist in this field, Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernyshev, TASS observer for military affairs.

Vladimir Nikolayevich, what can you say about these fabrications?

[Chernyshev] Someone in the West has again dragged out into the light of day, as they say, that rather delapidated scarecrow. It is claimed that if an agreement on intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles comes into force, then poor West Europe will remain completely defenseless against the conventional weapons of the Warsaw Pact armed forces. U.S. General Galvin, supreme commander in chief of the NATO combined armed forces, has just told *Newsweek* that the possibility would arise that the West European countries could be intimidated and forced to retreat, supposedly, by agreeing on all matters with the Soviet Union. The claim about Soviet superiority is clearly fiction and does not stand up to criticism. Moreover, that is the opinion of not just our country; one can cite the testimony of Western spokesmen as well.

For example, for a number of years now the London Institute of Strategic Studies has been making the point in its reports that there is an overall balance in terms of conventional weapons in Europe. Analytical works of the U.S. Brookings Institute state plainly that the correlation of conventional forces is not only closer to parity, but is even in the West's favor. The imagined vast superiority of the USSR in conventional weapons is, to a considerable degree, illusory; this view was put forward the other day in *Newsweek* by the well-known U.S. security expert Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT II talks. He said that NATO could live, at greater ease, in fact, without the Pershing-2 and land-based cruise missiles.

So what's it all about? How do the claims of Soviet superiority appear, and how are they backed up? Those officials who talk of the superiority of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact are knowingly distorting the real corrclation of the sides' military potential. Some very elementary tricks are employed to this end. The sides' manpower resources are not taken into account. NATO excludes from the calculations the armed forces and weapons of France and Spain. Information about the U.S. Armed Forces is not supplied in its entirety, and armed forces of NATO countries that have combat equipment housed in depots are not counted. At the same time, the quantities of weapons and numbers of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries are deliberately enlarged.

[Announcer] What conclusions can be drawn if one takes into account all of these factors?

[Chernyshev] If one is objective and views the main indicators, then this is the picture that emerges: NATO and the Warsaw Pact have roughly equal overall numbers in manpower and a roughly equal quantity of artillery. The Warsaw Pact is somewhat ahead of NATO in armored equipment. NATO has the advantage in the number of combat-ready divisions: The correlation here is 94 - 78. The same applies to antitank means and fighter-bombers, which are compensated for by a somewhat larger number of antiaircraft interceptor-fighters on the Warsaw Pact side. On the whole, there can only be one conclusion: The combat potential of the groupings of the NATO armed forces is roughly equal to the combat potential of the Warsaw Pact troop groupings.

[Announcer] If one assumes that in the West there is genuine concern over the state of affairs in the field of conventional weapons and armed forces, then the NATO countries ought to grasp with both hands, as it were, the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for deep reductions in this area on both sides.

[Chernyshev] Unfortunately, this is not the way things are in practice. The position of the Warsaw Pact countries is precice and clear: They are ready to discuss, and try to resolve, all the problems that worry NATO; they propose the elimination of any inequality that has arisen in some elements of the structure of conventional weapons and armed forces by reductions on the part of whoever is ahead; and they consider that it is possible, through joint efforts, to bring about a real balance in terms of all indicators, and even all individual indicators. One can find a reasonable compromise in the case of tanks, planes and other classes and types of weapons. But the solution of all these questions has to be approached by bearing in mind the security interests of both sides, and not just of one side—not just of NATO. Nevertheless, the NATO countries prefer something quite different. For instance, at the current Vienna consultations on drawing up a mandate for the talks on reducing the armed forces and weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, they put forward a proposal to remove imbalances in individual indicators only at the expense of the Warsaw Pact states. They talk only of those components where the advantage lies with the USSR and the other socialist countries. What is more, they prefer to solve these questions not by reducing individual components down to equal levels on both sides, but by increasing individual types and classes of weapons within NATO.

So you ask yourself the question: Can such an approach indicate sincerity in the comments about concern over the state of affairs in the conventional weapons field, or a wish to lower the levelof the dangerous military confrontation in Europe? Clearly, as yet, one can only give a negative answer to that question.

[Announcer] That's right. Unfortunately, that must be the answer. Thank you, Vladimir Nikolayevich.

Chemical Weapons Consultations Held in Bern

LD081824 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Bern October 8 (TASS)—On October 7 and 8 the Soviet and American delegations held here a regular round of exchange of opinions in accordance with the

arrangement between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the President of the United States Ronald Reagan on discussing the question of preventing the proliferation of chmical weapons.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Ambassador Y.K. Nazarkin and the U.S. delegation by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs Willian Burns.

PRAVDA Carries Report From Shikany Site
PM081245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Second Edition p 6

[Special correspondents A. Gorokhov and A. Serbin report: "Trust. Report from the Soviet Shikhany Military Installation"]

[Text] Saratov Oblast—Yesterday, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, delegations from 45 countries. UN representatives, and Soviet and foreign journalists visited this closed military installation located on the right bank of the Volga 150 km from Saratov and 20 km from Volsk. The program is made up of a display of standard models of the chemical munitions held by the USSR Armed Forces and a demonstration of Soviet techniques for destroying chemical weapons. This unique sociopolitical action has been taken as a development of the Soviet Union's practical activity at the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

It is unprecedented! This assessment could invariably be heard from the very first minutes of our visit to Shikhany. In translation from the language of the ancients, we are told that Shikhany means "high, elevated area." Far-reaching horizons for all mankind are indeed visible now from this elevation, populated by a small number of people directly linked with chemical weapons.

Let us make no secret of the fact that we were constantly aware of the unreality of what was happening—something which would have been inconceivable even a couple of years ago. Although the representatives of the mass media—us included—could hardly be considered great chemical experts, the official delegations included competent people, both in the sphere of chemical technologies and on questions of their military use.

"For me this meeting is simply a paradox," Colonel General V. Pikalov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Chemical Forces, said in his address to the guests. "Judge for yourselves: I have to destroy something that I have spent much of my life on. I would draw the following historical parallel: In the first Punic War Carthage asserted itself, in the Second Punic War it just defended itself, and in the Third War it destroyed itself... I am convinced that for chemical weapons the time of the Third Punic War has come. Shikhany is destined to be one of the first 'battlefields' for the destruction of chemical weapons."

What is this installation on the crest of world politics? It is directly subordinate to the USSR Defense Ministry Chemical Forces Administration and is intended to resolve complex problems linked with the provision of technical equipment to these forces. They are led by Major General R. Razuvanov, a 52-year-old candidate of technical sciences, who, until the very recent past was... a naval seaman—although admittedly specializing in chemicals, since he was a graduate of a chemical faculty and served in the chemical service of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

"The installation's vast area," Robert Fedorovich told us, "is divided into a technical laboratory zone, administrative, economic, and stockpile zones, our own test range, and a housing zone. In short, everything has been created here for the full-scale scientific and practical activity and leisure pursuits of the installation personnel and their families..."

Gen R. Razuvanov said little about himself. It was only in a roundabout way that we learned that he had spent 2 months at Chernobyl, like many of his subordinates, incidentally. We also learned that in winter the commander could be found on the ski slopes maintained by enthusiasts a short distance from the garrison. We saw multistory apartment blocks there (the housing problem here is not so acute), kindergartens, a large sports complex with a sports hall and two swimming pools, a school with an annex for 6-year-olds...

We asked the general what he thought of the current measure. The installation chief thought for a minute then said with conviction:

"The Hitlerites had chemical weapons. Why didn't they use them? Because they knew that the Red Army also had such weapons and, primarily, that we had reliable means of defense... Now the moral aspect. Chemical weapons are deadly weapons of mass destruction. There is not yet an international convention on their complete prohibition and destruction. Yes, we are displaying our munitions stockpile, saying 'Take a look!' We are introducing you to our techniques for destroying chemical weapons at a mobile complex... But will our opponents be as sincere and totally open? That is the question..."

Of course, it was all the more interesting to file a report from Shikhany—the former estate of Count V. Orlov-Denisov, a commander in a Cossack life guards regiment who distinguished himself in the battles of Tarutino and Leipzig—if only because the details of the personal life of this hero of the Patriotic War of 1812 formed the basis of the well-known song "Coachman, Do Not Race the Horses...." Today, here in Shikhany, people are learning the consequences of using such weapons, after which nobody would ever have any reason to hurry.

Robert Fedorovich recounted what was, in our view, a curious episode. A young officer came to see him and openly admitted that he could not do such barbaric

work. I think that the young man was convinced by the commander's reference to the need not to impair our defense but, on the contrary, to strengthen it with every means at our disposal and to be prepared to defend our people from precisely such barbaric weapons. Who indeed should be concerned about this if not primarily the Chemical Forces—an organized and technically well-equipped force specially trained to defend military contingents from mass destruction weaponry in extreme conditions, be they of natural or technical provenance? The events in Chernobyl were a severe reminder of this simple truth. Let us also say that analysis of the experience gained in Chernobyl has allowed the chemical servicemen to reveal certain "bottlenecks" and to take vigorous measures to eradicate them.

But let us return to the test range. It was here that yesterday Maj Gen R. Razuvanov with the help of numerous assistants held an unprecedented—we resort to that definition once again—display of the Soviet chemical munitions stockpile. This demonstration was a development of the political decisions made in the Soviet Union to remove chemical weapons from the arsenal of the means of armed struggle. In what way? First and foremost by developing and adopting an effective international convention with strict control measures.

It is difficult, or, rather, impossible, to convey in a newspaper the feelings of someone not professionally connected with the weapons we saw. Clearly, the rows of chemical warheads for tactical missiles, artillery shells, missile warheads, chemical hand grenades, bombs, and so-called spraying devices (pretty to look at!) do not have much of a "story" to tell by themselves: They are just metal. We were struck by something else: The Chemical Forces officers calmly informed the foreign guests in detail about the combat mission of the munitions, citing their caliber, figures, formulas, descriptions of toxin munitions, and types of detonators, and describing a mass of the munitions and toxic agents themselves... You had no desire to conceal anything when you heard them and read on the numerous stands the parameters of the deadly doses and followed on monitors the experimental determination of the fatal dose of sarin (the name of one toxin) on rabbits. We quickly grabbed our pads and using basic arithmetic calculated that for a person weighing, say, 80 kg, a single milligram of the "agent" applied to the skin would be enough to ensure that he kissed goodbye to his cares and worries forever.

Let us repeat: Chemistry is not our strong suit. However, the amount of specific information allowed the foreign specialists to draw entirely definite conclusions, to get a complete impression of the Soviet chemical weapons system, and to see for themselves that the Soviet Union has no "special" kinds of chemical weapons that do not exist in other countries.

"We're laying ourselves bare..." someone on the rostrum muttered. It seems to us that all discussion in this area should be on a different level. Trust, trust, and more trust! The Soviet side is striving for the umpteenth time to demonstrate the urgent necessity to rid mankind of these most dangerous weapons, to explain the entire complexity and technical ecological problems linked with their destruction, and to draw attention to details such as controlling the possible appearance of new highly toxic agents during research in different areas at first sight unrelated to military issues such as, say, biochemistry, pharmacology, and so forth.

Aboard the ship *Yuriy Andropov*, which was used as a hotel for the foreign delegations, we talked with Col Gen V. Pikalov. First and foremost, we asked him to assess the role of chemical weapons in the system of modern means of armed warfare.

"Chemical weapons," Vladimir Karpovich replied, "are now an operational-tactical means of armed warfare. But if their development is not halted they could quite easily become strategic weapons. In my view, there could be particularly heavy losses from the use of chemical weapons in Europe, where population and troop densities are very high."

[Question] When did our country stop producing chemical weapons?

[Pikalov] This was announced by M.S. Gorbachev in Prague this April. I would add that production of a whole series of chemical munitions—including those armed with mustard gas, lewisite, phosgene, and cyanogen chloride—ended much earlier than in the United States.

[Question] How do you assess the level of technical protection and training of NATO and Warsaw Pact Organization troops for warfare in a CW environment?

[Pikalov] NATO thinks we are well prepared. We think they are well prepared. However, unlike the West, we have not held exercises in recent years to develop questions of the use of chemical weapons.

[Question] Were all types of munitions demonstrated yesterday morning?

[Pikalov] We displayed all our existing CW delivery means: tube and rocket artillery, tactical missiles, aircraft, and short-range weapons. We displayed ALL our toxic agents and ALL our chemical munitions [words as capitalized in original], with the exception of certain modified types that are not fundamentally different in terms of apparatus or armament from those that were shown.

[Question] How do you assess the Soviet "superiority" in this field?

[Pikalov] We don't know the actual stocks of chemical weapons in other countries. But if the West believes in our superiority, why does it not want to deprive us of this "advantage" and conclude a convention this year?

[Question] While it is dragging its feet, the United States is "launching" its binary program. Do we have such weapons?

[Pikalov] There are no binary munitions in the Soviet Union.

[Question] One last question. Do other countries hold Soviet chemical weapons?

[Pikalov] The Soviet Union has never transferred any of these weapons to other states...

Today the participants in the Shikhany display will familiarize themselves with the techniques for destroying chemical weapons at a mobile complex developed in the USSR.

Minister Addresses Paris IAEA Meeting 8 Oct

LD82333 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Paris October 8 TASS — Tass Correspondent V. Khrekov reports:

Problems of ensuring and enhancing safe operation of atomic power stations were in the spotlight of attention of an international meeting of leaders of nuclear energy services, that was held in Paris. Representatives of 34 countries on whose territories atomic power stations are situated and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) attended the meeting.

In-depth analysis was made at the meeting of major accidents at the U.S. nuclear power station Three Mile Island and at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The participants in the meeting emphasized that the activity of enterprises of atomic energetics, in view of its ever growing role in the life of humanity, requires broad international cooperation now. In this connection a fundamental decision was adopted to create a new international organization of workers of atomic energetics whose activity would be aimed at enhancing saftey of nuclear power stations. This organization is called upon to coordinate international cooperation in the area, to ensure the exchange of experience in work, to promote the widening of the exchange of the necessary information in case of accidents at atomic power stations.

The participants in the meeting also decided on the setting up of four regional centers of information exchange in Atlanta, Moscow, Paris, Tokyo, as well as setting up of an international coordinations centre. In view of the importance of interaction with IAEA, such a centre could be opened in Vienna. It is also planned to establish direct ties between various countries using atomic energy, and between nuclear power stations.

Speaking at the meeting, Minister of Atomic Energy of the USSR N. F. Lukonin said that the Soviet Union is prepared for broad international cooperation in the area of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Thus an information centre is now being set up in the USSR which will receive information from all Soviet atomic power stations. An access to it will also be opened to all countries and enterprises using atomic energy that may wish to receive the information they need.

United States & Canada

Senate Passes Amendment on Embassies

LD091036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (TASS)—On Thursday, the U.S. Senate passed an amendment to a bill on allocations for State Department needs. It envisages the renunciation of the 1969 and 1972 Soviet-U.S. intergovernmental agreements concerning the construction of new USSR and U.S. Embassy complexes.

Senator Steve Symms' amendment demands that the United States should conclude a fresh agreement with the USSR providing for the transfer to another site of the Soviet Embassy complex in Washington, which was recently constructed in the Mount Alto district. The aim is to drag out for many years the transfer of the USSR Embassy from its small, old building, acquired before World War I, thus hampering its work, and to force the Soviet Union to foot large bills by constructing new residential and administrative buildings to replace those in Mount Alto.

As observers note, this legislative amendment poisoning the atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. relations has been adopted by the Senate precisely at a time when an accord in principle on the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles has been reached.

The prospects for the rapid conclusion of this agreement and the mutual understanding outlined between the USSR and the United States on key questions of disarmament are causing unconcealed irritation to Symms, the author of the amendment, and his many conservative colleagues. The bill will not be put before a congressional conference committee as it differs from the variant approved earlier by the House of Representatives. The House variation does not contain provisions similar to those in the Symms amendment, but it has quite a few supporters among the Congressmen.

Further Reportage on Nikonov's U.S. Visit

Comments on Trade

LD082104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct (TASS)—The delegation from the commissions for the agro-industrial complex of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is here on an official visit led by Viktor Nikonov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had a number of business meetings with prominent representatives of the U.S. Administration and Congress.

The Soviet delegation met with Richard Lyng, U.S. secretary of agriculture, Clayton Yeuter, U.S. trade representative; Bruce Smart, acting U.S. secretary of commerce; James Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate; and Patrick Leahy, chairman of the Senate Committee for Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

During the talks the problems of expanding Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations and those of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

Viktor Nikonov particularly stressed in this connection that the state of Soviet-U.S. trade cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Despite numerous pronouncements by U.S. officials about their desire to expand trade and economic relations with the USSR, in practice there have been few changes in this sphere. The U.S. side is maintaining artificial barriers.

The Soviet visitor drew his interlocutors' attention to the article "Reality and Guarantees for a Secure World" by Mikhail Gorbachev, which contains an appeal to transfer to a large-scale policy of trust in the international sphere which is based on the unity of political statements and real positions.

At present, when hopes for an improvement in the climate of political relations between our countries have appeared, a premise for developing Soviet-U.S. economic links on equal and mutually beneficial conditions is emerging, Viktor Nikonov said. The extent of cooperation in various spheres, including the sphere of agro-industrial production, could be considerably enhanced. To achieve this there has to be a fresh look at ways toward expanding business relations between our countries and to begin to remove gradually the obstacles in this sphere.

Equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in trade and scientific and technological relations would not only have a beneficial effect on political relations between the USSR and the United States but would also become an effective factor in strengthening confidence and mutual understanding, which are very necessary in today's complex and controversial world. The Soviet Union is prepared for such cooperation, Viktor Nikonov stressed.

Yuriy Dubynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, was present at the talks.

During its stay in Washington the delegation acquainted itself with the work experience of Giant, a major trading firm.

On Thursday the delegation left for a tour of the country.

Meets With Congressmen

LD090322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0221 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (TASS)—V.P. Nikonov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading a delegation in the United States from the Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, held a meeting here with the leadership of the U.S. Congress.

The Soviet delegation was welcomed by J. Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, who warmly recalled the meeting between U.S. legislators and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took place in Moscow last April.

V.P. Nikonov told the U.S. legislators in detail about the processes of renewal which are taking place in all areas of social, economic, and public life in the USSR, and about the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revoultion.

The participants in the meeting spoke in favor of the further development of interparliamentary contacts, including along the line of various commissions of the legislative bodies of the USSR and the United States, in the interests of strengthening mutual understanding and trust between our countries and peoples.

U.S. News Conference on Bogattys Reported

LD081457 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A question to which there is no answer—this is what our correspondent in Washington called his report:

[V. Danayev, identified by caption] In the State Department official Spokeswoman Mrs Oakley is holding another press conference. I, too, asked a question. [video shows Dunayev speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] Several days ago a Soviet citizen, named Larissa Bogataya, telephoned the Soviet Embassy in Washington. In despair, she asked for help for herself and her family to return home, to the USSR, then the line was disconnected. Could you not help me get an interview with the Bogatyy family for Soviet television.

[Oakley in English with superimposed Russian translation] I will certainly be glad to help you, having shared information about this case. I am of the opinion, however, that it would be incorrect to draw the conclusion that coercion was used or that there were attempts to hamper either the husband or the wife from getting in touch with the embassy. [end recording]

[Dunayev] But what is so surprising here is the fact that not a single U.S. newspaper, not a single radio or television station here reported anything—either on the day, or on the following day—about this family and about the telephone call to the embassy for help.

We waited for half a day before completing this report. However, we have received no information from the State Department; we are waiting in vain.

Who are the Bogatyys? Five years ago, in Rabat, they disappeared under mysterious and unexplained circumstances. Anatoliy at that time was working in the Soviet Embassy in Morocco. In 1984, at the family's request, a meeting was planned with the Soviet diplomats here in Washington. At the last moment, it was turned down. Did Anatoliy and Larissa themselves turn it down, as was officially reported, or, more likely, was it turned down by those interfering with their fate—that's the big question.

Subsequently there was Larissa's despairing phone call to the Soviet Embassy, after which the U.S. authorities explained that neither she nor her husband wanted to meet Soviet diplomats, as before. This is unbelievably strange, and it is very difficult to explain.

Foreign Ministry Protests

LD081514 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS)—The USSR Foreign Ministry has made an official representation to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on the illegal and forcible detention in the United States of the Bogatty family of the USSR, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Gerasimov informed a TASS diplomatic correspondent today. Anatoliy Nikolayevich Bogatty, his wife Larisa, and sons Nikolay and Viktor are being subjected to processing [obrabotka] dangerous to their health and to psychological pressure with the aim of hindering their intention to return to their homeland.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman further announced that the U.S. side is also ignoring appeals made by Anatoliy Bogatty's father and brother to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and U.S. Ambassador to the USSR, Jack Matlock.

The USSR Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed, firmly demands that Soviet representatives be immediately offered a meeting with the Bogatty family and an end to the obstacles to their departure from the United States.

'International Council' Opens in Washington

LD082238 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 8 TASS—TASS Correspondent Igor Ignatiyev reports:

A two-day conference of the so-called International Council opened in Washington today. The first meeting of this special body formed by the United States Information Agency (USIA) is attended by heads of major newspaper and publishers corporations, political consultative firms, representatives of academic and financial circles from 34 countries, U.S. ambassadors to a number of states called to Washington. The conference which is held behind closed doors will be addressed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Chief of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Frank Carlucci, White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker. The participants in the conference will be received by President Reagan in the White House on Friday.

Before the conference's opening, USIA Director Charles Wick said that the main task of the new International Council formed by USIA is to inform USIA officials in detail about how the foreign policy and actions of the U.S. Administration are viewed abroad. But this is just one of the aims set to new body of USIA. Another, and still more important task is to impose propaganda directives and stereotypes worked out in Washington on the world public opinion, using representatives of the business and academic circles of the USA and other countries as channels for this influence. It is said outright in President Reagan's message to the council that the conference opens an extraordinary opportunity for the top echelons of power in the USA to set out their policy to those who are directly connected with the public opinion throughout the world.

U.S., USSR Scientists Adopt 'Peace Program'

LD090912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Summary] Washington, 8 Oct (TASS)—The International Institute of Strategic Research of Stanford University in California and the Institute of the Far East of the USSR Academy of Sciences have put forward a joint program for strengthening security and reducing the risk of war in the Asian-South Pacific Ocean region. This document is the result of 2 years of work of Soviet and U.S. scientists, seeking new ways toward peace and cooperation in the region.

The program envisages development between the countries of the Asian-South Pacific Ocean region, extension of mutually beneficial cooperation, a strengthening of trust and security, and a reduction of the risk of a military, particularly nuclear, confrontation. The document notes that over the past year Europe has aquired experience in extending confidence measures.

The authors of the document stress that the program has been developed at the time which is very important for USSR-U.S. relations. They hope to involve other countries in their project. The specific goal of the program is to transfer the discussion on confidence measures to a practical basis.

Yakubov Analyzes Reagan's Support for Bork

LD082150 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS—By TASS news analyst Dmitriy Yakubov:

The American public have aptly described the Reagan administration's transactions on selling weapons to Iran and transferring proceeds to Nicaraguan contras in unlawful aid as "Irangate."

That term is reminiscent of another clamourous scandal of the times of Richard Nixon's Republican administration, which came to be known as "Watergate."

The similarity between the two is in the violation of American laws. There are also other circumstances that show that both have much in common. The idea of similarity arises when one considers the question of Robert Bork's appointment to the Supreme Court, a question which is being examined by the Senate.

The name of Bork is well known to the American public. Commenting on the Senate Judiciary Committee's decision not to recommend Bork for the post, Linda Greenhouse of *The New York Times* observed that Bork's ideas about the Constitution were "sharply at variance with those shared by a majority of the committee, of the Senate, and of the people the senators represent."

The question seems to be clear: This character reference will keep Bork out of the U.S. supreme judiciary body.

President Reagan, however, sticks to a different view. He stubbornly insists on Bork's candidature, inviting to the White House senators who have not as yet made up their mind, in a bid to persuade them to support his choice.

The question arises: How could this insistence be explained?

Is it because Bork, holding a senior position in the Department of Justice at the times of the Watergate, fired on Nixon's instructions Special Attorney Archibald Cox who investigated the scandal?

Bork subsequently not only failed to criticize his actions, but even sought to prove they were justifiable and legitimate.

It is quite likely that this stance of the would-be member of the Supreme Court suits President Reagan and may be quite useful in the near future when the question of the independent attorney investigating the "Iran-contra" affair will go to the Supreme Court.

Pavlov Condemns U.S. Support for Contras

LD081343 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS—The intention to go on with the rendering of assistance to Nicaraguan contras reaffirmed in President Reagan's speech made at a session of the Organization of American States Wednesday reflects a power policy pursued by the U.S. Administration with regard to Nicargua. This has been stated by Yuriy Pavlov, head of the First Latin America Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said today in an interview with a TASS diplomatic correspondent that all the talk to the effect that Washington is seeking "democratization" in countries of the region was nothing but the attempt to camouflage the U.S. intention to achieve the overthrow of the government of that sovereign country.

All this is being done despite the progress achieved in the implementation of the Guatemala accords, despite the fact that all the five Central American countries, including U.S. allies in that region, are taking concrete steps aimed at ensuring a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The U.S. Administration is undermining the very essence of the Guatemala agreement, because one of its main articles provides for a ceasefire and for the end to outside assistance to all the non-regular troops engaged in military operations in countries of the region.

The arguments put forward by the U.S. Administration in an attempt to justify its position do not hold water. If the U.S. has any doubt over the sincerity of the intentions of the Nicaraguan Government, it is easy to verify them. The Guatemala accords envisage both the commitments and the mechanism that would permit to check their fulfilment. An executive commission has been set up consisting of foreign ministers of the five Central American countries, as well as an international commission consisting of foreign ministers of the member countries of the region. They have conferred several times already and examined concrete problems connected with the realization of the accords. Signatories to the accords are to prepare regular reports on their implementation. The Nicaraguan Government has prepared already the first such report.

The putting forward of some additional demands to Nicaragua cannot be justified from the point of view of the international law, nor from the point of view of common sense. Some time ago American statesmen said that the U.S. would respect any agreement on a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis acceptable to all the five countries of the region. Today, when the agreement of this kind has been reached, the U.S. says that it does not take into account to a sufficient degree the U.S. security interests. This can be interpreted only as an attempt to impose its will on countries of the region with a view to disrupting the agreements, Yuriy Pavlov emphasized.

IZVESTIYA Notes Visit by U.S. Baptist

PM081237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "'There Were Many Useful Meetings...'"]

[Text] An American guest—Wilmer Fields, chief of the world union of evangelical baptists' information department—has visited Krasnodar. In an interview with an *Izvestiya* correspondent he said in particular:

"The aim of our trip to the USSR was to learn more about Soviet people and establish contacts between believers in the United States and the Soviet Union. We have realized that we have a good understanding of believers in your country, with whom we associated freely. I would like to say that we were given extensive opportunities to meet, and that is why we had many very good and useful meetings.

"This is not my first time in the Soviet Union, and I have read a great deal about your country. When we get home we will talk with faculties about what we have seen and heard. We will also show a video we have made about believers' lives in Moscow, Rostov-Na-Donu, and Krasnodar—everywhere we went. We have seen for ourselves that believers in the Soviet Union are free to practice their religion. They are linked with Baptists living in the United States by the most important thing—peaceful life for them and our children."

China

RENMIN RIBAO Comments on U.S., Tibet

LD091327 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 9 TASS—The newspaper *Renmin Ribao*, the organ of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today publishes a statement by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress, strongly denouncing interference by several U.S. congressmen in China's internal affairs in view of the latest developments in China's Tibetan Autonomous Region.

"People of all nationalities living in China, including the Tibetans, express extreme indignation and strongly denounce the acts of repeated interference on the broadest scope in China's domestic affairs. They deserve contempt and are staged by some U.S. congressmen in violation of the fundamental standards in effect in international relations and principles established in joint Chinese-U.S. communiques", the statement says.

The document demands that the U.S. Congress immediately halt any activity aimed at interference in China's domestic affairs and preculde the recurrence of such actions in the future. "Tibet is the inalienable part of Chinese territory and Tibetans are members of the great

family of the Chinese people. Any issues related to Tibet are internal matters of China and no country is allowed to interfere in them. Any attempts to separate Tibet from the rest of Chinese territory or violate the unity in relations between Tibetans and the peoples of other nationalities of the country will run into decisive resistance of the Chinese Government and people and will never be crowned with success".

"The development of Chinese-U.S. relations is in the vital interests and aspirations of the two countries' peoples. The parliaments of both states should direct efforts to a stable development of these relations. Regrettably, a number of persons in the U.S. Congress repeatedly provoked in the definite period incidents which constitute intervention in the internal affairs of China and grossly insult the national feelings of the Chinese people. This has become a negative factor impeding further advancement of Chinese-U.S. relations", the document points out.

PRC Ambassador Interviewed on Relations

PM081257 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No 40, 4 Oct 87 (Signed to Press 29 Sep 87) p 6

[Interview with Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, by Vladimir Brodetskiy under the rubric "Diplomatic Life": "The PRC Ambassador: My Mission in the USSR"—first paragraph is a MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI introduction]

[Text] Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, has taken up his post in Moscow. Our correspondent interviewed him.

Moskovskiye Novosti: Could you say a few words about yourself to our readers?

Yu Hongliang: I have been singularly honored by being appointed PRC ambassador to the Soviet Union. First of all I would like to convey through your newspaper the Chinese people's greetings and sentiments of respect for the great Soviet people. Over 20 years ago I did a tour of duty at the PRC Embassy in Moscow. Afterward I worked at the PRC Foreign Ministry, which enabled me to maintain ties with the Soviet Union all the time. In the last few years I was PRC ambassador to Poland and Romania. For me to work again in the Soviet Union is like an old soldier being recalled to duty.

Moskovskiye Novosti: How do you appraise the overall state of Soviet-Chinese relations today?

Yu Hongliang: In the course of protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist building the peoples of China and the Soviet Union rendered reciprocal support and assistance to each other and developed their traditional friendship. The Chinese people always value this friendship. It is gratifying that, as a result of efforts by both sides, the last few years have seen the resumption and development of our countries' cooperation in the economy, trade, science, technology, culture, education, and sports. At present our countries are making efforts to seek new forms and ways of cooperation with a view to advancing it further still in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres.

Reciprocal visits have taken place through the channel of our parliaments. There is a constant exchange of various delegations. Early this year our countries resumed talks on border questions. I think that this is not only in the interests of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship between our peoples, but also in the interests of preserving peace in Asia and all over the world.

We sincerely hope that, thanks to mutual efforts, the obstacles hindering the normalization of relations between our countries will be eliminated as soon as possible and that this will result in the establishment of friendly and good-neighborly relations between great states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Moskovskiye Novosti: At present both China and the Soviet Union are the stage for processes of reforms and restructuring, whose purpose is to develop the economy and raise the population's living standards. What is your comment on these processes?

Yu Hongliang: In the last few years, as you know, China has been pursuing a policy of reforms and expansion of ties with the outside world. Remarkable successes have been scored in the national economy and the country's social development. The Chinese people are highly interested in the restructuring in the USSR and follow with great attention every step in this process. We wish you successes in the cause of restructuring.

Today both our country and your country face difficult tasks involving the transformation and development of the national economy. Our people devote all their energy and all their thoughts to the building of socialism with Chinese specific features. In the course of our reforms and building we are constantly seeking and experimenting on the basis of our country's specific conditions and taking the experience of other socialist countries into account.

Moskovskiye Novosti: You have worked in Moscow before. What are your impressions of your new encounter with our country?

Yu Hongliang: Moscow is not a strange city for me. I have noticed that many changes have taken place here in the last 20 years—Moscow has become even more beautiful. Many modern buildings and new housing blocks have been erected, standing out with their beauty and good layout. Active work is being done on the greening of the city. Muscovites are smarter, dressing with taste and keeping in step with fashion. I was told that the Moskva River is cleaner and there are more fish in it. If time

allows, I am going to enjoy fishing in the Moskva River. I have not had a chance to see very much yet, but I would like to congratulate Muscovites with all my heart on the great achievements in the development of your capital.

Moskovskiye Novosti: This is the first interview given by the PRC ambassador in Moscow to a Soviet journalist. It is taking place on the eve of the Chinese people's great holiday—the 38th anniversary of the PRC's formation. Please accept our best wishes. What would you like to say to the Soviet people?

Yu Hongliang: Thank you for the congratulations.

China and the Soviet Union are two great socialist countries. The building of good-neighborly and friendly relations is the common goal of our peoples, which accords with the fundamental interests of our two countries. I see my mission in the Soviet Union as being to strengthen the traditional friendship between our peoples, to work on the normalization of our relations, and to apply efforts to reach this goal as soon as possible. In conclusion, allow me to wish the Soviet people happiness and prosperity.

Official Interviewed at Shikhany Display

OW080432 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Dear listeners, we have already reported that a display of chemical weapons and technology and the demonstration of one of the samples was held at a Soviet military chemical weapons complex in Shikhany on 3 and 4 October. Participants and observers of the Geneva Disarmament Conference from 45 countries viewed the display. The following is our station reporter's interview with Comrade Tan Han, chief of the Chinese delegation to the conference:

[Begin Tan recording] First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank our Soviet colleagues for inviting us to view this display which, I think, is of great significance.

As is known, China was a victim of chemical weapons during World War II. This is why China stands for (?uniting) various countries to take effective measures to destroy chemical weapons. I believe that the display will be conducive to the Geneva talks on banning chemical weapons.

We have already noted changes in the Soviet attitude in verification, and we welcome the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding intermediate-range guided missiles. We hope that further progress will be achieved in the disarmament talks between these two countries. China is closely watching the changes made by the (?Soviet Union).

Improvement has been made in Sino-Soviet relations in the economic, scientific, and technological fields. I hope that bilateral relations will be further improved. [end recording]

Soviet, Chinese Firms Sign Trade Agreement

OW070953 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Far East Trading Company and the Chinese Heilongjiang Foreign Trade Corporation have held trade talks in Blagoveshchenskiy City in the Soviet Far East. The two sides signed import and export contracts for the remaining months of this year. Trade volume between Heilongjiang and Soviet Far East regions and East Siberia is expected to increase 80% this year over that of last year.

The two sides signed an agreement on commodities to be provided by China in 1988. They also exchanged views on the processing of raw materials by Heilongjiang's enterprises and on future business cooperation between the two sides.

Northeast Asia

Japan Resisting Technology Transfer to U.S.

LD081051 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo October 8 TASS—Japan is in no hurry to put into practice an agreement on the transfer of military technology to the Pentagon despite the fact that it was concluded as early as in 1983. No significant military-technological development of Japanese engineers has reached the U.S. so far within the framework of the intergovernmental agreement.

Gerald Sullivan, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, said in an interview with *Kyodo Tsushin* that the only thing received from Japan by the Pentagon since that time was production forms and records for the manufacture of military tankers. He said that they were dissatisfied with the scope of their cooperation in the past several years. Talks have been going on for about two years about granting to the U.S an especially effective rocket guidance system developed in Japan. According to Sullivan, the Pentagon would be interested in receiving optical-electric and electronic technology, the secrets of the production of light-guiding fibre and new compound materials that could be used in new U.S military programs including the 'Strategic Defense Initiative'.

According to the newspaper *Asahi*, American-Japanese military cooperation which looks quite successful on the surface is plagued ever more by the growing friction and secret discontent with each other. The obvious unwillingness of Japanese companies to transfer to the U.S. their military technology or the technology that can be

used both in arms manufacturing and in civilian industries is brought about by their apprehension that American corporations would use it in the struggle against their chief economic rival.

During the working out of a Japanese-American agreement on Tokyo's participation in the SDI program which is a logical continuation of the agreement on military technology, the U.S. insisted that the Pentagon should have all the rights to developments within the framework of the program. According to the local press, this created a threat to the agreement because many leading corporations refused to take part in the preparation of 'Star Wars'.

There is another side of this secret conflict. A new term, technonationalism, appeared on the pages of Japanese newspapers. Japanese corporations believe that they are capable today of starting an open struggle with the U.S. for scientific and technological leadership in the West. This is why they give such a hostile reception to Washington's attempts to use military cooperation for toughening control over Japan's new engineering developments.

Mongolia's Dugersuren Stops Over in Moscow

PM081033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "En Route for the Homeland"]

[Text] M. Dugersuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, who headed a Mongolian delegation to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly, was in Moscow 5 October en route from New York to his homeland.

Murakhovskiy Delegation Back From Mongolia

PM081025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] A Soviet government delegation headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which took part in the 33d session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation returned to Moscow from Ulaanbaatar 6 October.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Vietnamese Troops To Withdraw 'Gradually'

BK090806 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary: "Solution to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] In countries in the region, people are paying attention to Vietnam's new initiative. It is normal because the current issue primarily affects Vietnam's interests.

A few days ago, Hanoi invited foreign observers to witness another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia; this would be done in the near future. We would like to recall that Vietnamese volunteer forces are in Cambodia at the request of Cambodia's legitimate government. This conforms with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The presence of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia is only to help the Cambodian people strengthen their revolutionary gains.

The Vietnamese volunteer forces are being gradually pulled out from Cambodia in accordance with the increasing stability of the country. At the same time, there is a tendency toward national reconciliation in Cambodia. In fact, the PRK recently agreed to meet with representatives of various Cambodian groups of the other side, excluding the criminal Pol Pot and his associates.

Enemies of the solution to the Cambodian problem try to hinder this process through every means. They do not hesitate to use whatever means they have. They spread propaganda to dupe people and distort Vietnam's internationalist assistance to Cambodia. They accuse Hanoi of saying one thing and doing another on the issue of Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia. However, facts show Vietnam's sincerity in resolving the Cambodian problem politically.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation at the United Nations has affirmed all Vietnamese volunteer forces will be withdrawn from Cambodia by 1990.

Voss Delegation Visits Thai Acting Premier

LD081401 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Oct

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 8 Oct (TASS)—Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister of Thailand and acting head of government, today received a delegation of the parliamentary group of the Soviet Union, headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet. The delegation is here to take part in the work of the 78th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. [passage omitted]

Near East & South Asia

Gorbachev Reply to Indian Officials' Appeal

LD091055 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—Follows the text of the reply by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to an appeal by a group of Indian public figures and politicians of prominence to support the turning of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone:

I have read your appeal with great interest. People in the Soviet Union fully share your anxiety over a dangerous development of the situation in the Indian Ocean, the attempts by some states to hamper the implementation of the U.N. decision on the convocation of an international conference devoted to the issue of converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

In our approach to solving the issues of enhancing international security we proceed from the principles of a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world, which were developed jointly with India. Confrontation should give place to cooperation and conflict situations should be solved by peaceful political rather than military means.

We consider that the entire world community, first and foremost the United Nations Organisation which is called upon to be a regulator of joint efforts to the benefit of peace, should now declare firmly and decisively for the convocation of the international conference on the Indian Ocean. The proposals for creating an atmosphere of trust in the region, making for the productivity of international efforts, for working out guarantees of the safety of sea and air lines of communication, which were advanced by us, pursue this goal.

The Soviet Union decisively advocates an immediate ceasefire, cessation of all hostilities between Iran and Iraq, the withdrawal of their troops to internationally-recognized borders, and an immediate withdrawal of all foreign warships from the Persian Gulf. We give consistent support to security Council Resolution 598 in all of its parts, to the efforts by U.N. secretary-general.

The Soviet Union, as you know, comes out for scaling down the littoral states' naval activity in the Indian Ocean, for freeing it of foreign naval squadrons. In the quest for ways to solve this problem we are ready for cooperation with all countries concerned. There are no impediments on our part to a resumption of a constructive dialogue with the United States, which was begun at one time, generated no small hopes but was halted by the U.S. side. We are likewise prepared for consultations with other littoral states which maintain warships in the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis.

We believe that collective reason of the world community will make it possible to defuse tension in the Persian Gulf, to embark on the path of an interested and truly democratic dialogue on concerted measures to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. We stand for returning calmness to its waters within the shortest possible time.

M. Gorbachev.

Pakistan Thanked for Helicopter Crew Return

LD081821 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS—When on a flight over the territory of Afghanistan on October 3, two Soviet helicopters lost their bearings in conditions of poor visibility, expended their fuel and had to make a forced landing on the territory of Pakistan in an area to the north of the town of Chitral.

The Soviet side immediately informed the Pakistani side of this, apologised and asked that the safety of the crews of the Soviet helicopters (six persons) be ensured and that they be returned to the Soviet Union.

On October 6 the crews of the helicopters were handed over to the USSR Embassy in Islamabad. The Soviet pilots have already returned to the USSR. In this connection appreciation was expressed to the Pakistani side today at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the ambassador of Pakistan in the USSR.

Tolkunov Says Afghanistan Solution Close

AU090900 Paris AFP in English 0151 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Brussels, Oct 9 (AFP)—A "solution" to the war in Afghanistan will be found by the Soviet Union "in the next few weeks," Lev Tolkunov, head of the Soviet Council of the Union, said here on Thursday.

Mr. Tolkunov, who is heading a Soviet delegation to the European Economic Community, told reporters that "in the next few weeks, you will see a solution to the Afghan problem in a manner which will guarantee the independence and neutrality of the country, which will become a non-aligned nation."

"We decided on the withdrawal of our armies a long time ago. What is holding things up is the growing U.S. support for Pakistan and for those who fight the Afghan regime," the Soviet official said.

U.S. Helicopters Attack Iranian Patrol Boats

LD082235 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS — Two U.S. helicopters attacked three boats of the Iranian coastal guard on Thursday, the AP and UPI News Agencies reported quoting the Pentagon sources.

The reports say that the helicopters retaliated to the fire opened on them by the Iranian boats. The incident took place early in the morning near the Farsi Island in the Persian Gulf. The Iranian boats were damaged. According to the Pentagon sources, one of them was set ablaze.

No casualties have been reported.

Iran Condemns U.S. Attack

LD090750 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Nicosia October 9 TASS—Iran has condemned the recent attack by U.S. combat helicopters on Iranian patrol boats in the Persian Gulf.

IRNA news agency reported today that Iranian boats, on a routine patrol in international waters off the Iranian island of Farsi, late on October 8 were subjected to "a barbaric attack" by American helicopters.

Several Iranian seamen were killed and wounded.

IRNA dismissed the American command's claims that the Iranian boats were the first to have opened fire.

IRNA on Downing of Helicopter

LD091202 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Nicosia October 9 TASS—An Iranian boat fired anti-aircraft Stinger rockets on an American helicopter and shot it down last night, Iran's news agency IRNA reported today.

This happened after U.S. naval helicopters sunk three Iranian patrol boats in the northern part of the Persian Gulf off the Iranian island of Farsi, the agency said.

According to IRNA, one of the U.S. naval vessels was also damaged by rockets.

Tehran Calls U.S. Ban on Imports 'Farce'

LD080943 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Nicosia October 8 TASS—Radio Teheran yesterday described as a "farce" the U.S. Congress-approved bill banning imports, above all oil, from Iran.

The radio also warned that Iran would adopt "retaliatory measures" in response to the U.S. armed attack on an Iranian vessel in the Persian Gulf.

The commentary broadcast by Radio Teheran following the decision by both chambers of the American legislature to ban the import of Iranian oil and other commodities said Iran would not suffer from that embargo. It would be just as ineffective as the one imposed by Washington in the late seventies in the wake of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

According to observers, the measures approved American legislators were rather symbolic since they can be lifted if the President proves that they are damaging U.S. interests. In this case, Ronald Reagan may defer the imposition of the ban for 180 days.

The United States brought 700 million dollars worth of oil in Iran this year, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Gromyko Cables Congratulations to Mubarak

NC081536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA)—[Passage omitted] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following cable from Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, congratulating him on his reelection for a second term:

It pleases us to send you the sincerest congratulations and wishes for good health and success in your actions on the occasion of your reelection as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. We express to you our hope that the cordial relations and friendship between the Soviet Union and Egypt will continue to develop for the good of our peoples and to promote international peace and security. [passage omitted]

USSR Special Envoy Sytenko Ends Libyan Visit

LD090140 Moscow TASS in English 0000 GMT 9 Oct 87

["Soviet Representative Ends Visit to Libya" —TASS headline]

[Text]Tripoli October 8 TASS — Da'ud 'Ali Suwaydan, assistant secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, has praised Soviet initiatives aimed at achieving comprehensive peace and security of peoples.

Speaking at a reception given at the end of a visit to Libya of M. D. Sytenko, a special representative of the Soviet Leadership and ambassador at large, on Thursday, he pointed out the exceptional importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World".

On behalf of the Libyan side Suwaydan expressed deep satisfaction with the state and prospects of Soviet-Libyan relations. He stressed their friendly nature and added that they were based on the community of struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and security of peoples.

Libya's Jallud Denounces U. S. 'Intrigues'

LD080939 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli October 8 TASS—'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of Libyan Jamahiriyah, had denounced the continuing intrigues of U.S. imperialism against Libya and Arab countries. Speaking Wednesday night at a meeting held in the Palace of the Nations here on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the evacuation from the country of Italian settlers, he

pointed out that Arab countries were successfully holding out against the aggression of U.S. imperialism which sought to establish its domination over them.

Jallud said that Libya was one of the obstacles on the way of U.S. penetration of the region. The U.S. seeks to deal a blow at Libya because its support for all the national liberation movements in Africa fighting against colonialism and racism put in jeopardy the interests of the U.S. and other imperialist countries in the region. Aggressive actions against Libyan Jamahiriyah, are planned by the U.S. and France which are using Chad's territory for staging them. The U.S. and France have turned Chad into a place d'armes of aggression against Libya.

In conclusion, Jallud voiced the readiness of the Libyan people to disrupt the intrigues of the reactionary forces, to uphold their freedom, independence and sovereignty.

East Europe

Poles Polled on Restructuring, Gorbachev

PM081405 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Sep 87 p 15

[Article by Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Research Center: "Let's Hope They Manage It"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The Russian words "perestroyka" and "glasnost" are now understood in many countries of the world and do not need to be translated. But they are understood and interpreted in different ways: This is due to the different attitudes toward socialism and the USSR, how well informed people are, and other factors.

Today we have the opportunity to acquaint readers with the results of a Polish public opinion poll: What do Poles think about the changes taking place in the USSR?

The article was passed on to the editorial office by the Moscow bureau of Poland's *Interpress* news agency.

Poland has been following recent events in the Soviet Union with curiosity. In a poll carried out in April by the Public Opinion Research Center only one-fourth of the adult population did not have an opinion or found difficulty in expressing it. Yet in there day-to-day life Poles do not display any particular interest in what is happening abroad. Evidently, the Polish public's attention is absolutely riveted on its eastern neighbor's affairs.

Restructuring is perceived in different ways. There are various opinions on this score, as there are on all the most important questions, and assessments of the Soviet leadership's aspirations and actions vary. Nearly one-half of the 491 people questioned (43.3 percent) defined restructuring in their own words. One in four reiterated common definitions drawn from the press, radio, and television. Only a few (a mere 3 percent) had nothing to offer, saying that they did not have access to reliable sources of information.

Question number one:

What Is Happening Over There?

Those who described the essential nature of restructuring tended to note the political transformations in the USSR's life: glasnost, democratization, civil rights, disarmament, peace initiatives, a new cadre policy, personnel changes in the party and government apparatus, a struggle against distortions, reforms, a new leadership style and methods.

As for economic questions, frequent reference was made to economic reform, reorganization of economic and industrial structures, openness to the West (trade), a new approach to private ownership, and improved discipline, labor productivity, and output quality.

The social questions mentioned included efforts to improve living standards and conditions.

Is It Good or Bad?

Judging by what they said, those questioned were not indifferent to what is happening in the USSR. The majority (70 %) gave their own assessment, expressing frank opinions, by which it was possible to deduce how they regarded these events. More than one-half expressed total approval, offering friendly support. Here are some examples:

"Big things are happening there. I wholeheartedly support Gorbachev; he is an impressive individual, but he has too many old and inveterate opponents."

"I believe that remarkable things are happening there; they are emerging from stagnation and conservatism."

"I approve of it and I believe that much will change."

"I am amazed. To get such a juggernaut rolling is a staggering feat."

"A genuinely unexpected revolution, started, moreover, by the government, from above. It is bound to bring positive changes."

"What Gorbachev is doing seems incredible. Unfortunately, the republic- and oblast-level leadership is torpedoing his initiatives."

"As far as I can tell, it is a real revolution there and a consistently pursued reform process; they began later than us, but outstripped us a long time ago. We must learn from them."

"The USSR leadership is radically restructuring the country. I believe that given consistent work they will manage it."

"Poles must support this, then it will be better here too, perhaps."

"They are allowing people to think, speak, and criticize evil and those who perpetrate it. They are striving to improve the people's living standard. These plans are undoubtedly arousing people's sympathy and they are supporting them."

"I know from people who have relatives in the USSR and go on visits that people approve of the current leadership's management methods. The economic, political, and social setup there is being restructured, and in a very good direction."

"It will bring enormous benefit to the USSR and the socialist countries. Let us hope no one spoils it."

"At last they have done what should have been done long ago."

Some 7.5 % of those questioned were not happy about restructuring. They tried to find in it hidden intentions and imaginary, superficial changes.

Some of the restructuring detractors used the occasion to demonstrate their hostility toward the USSR and communism. They also figure in some other polls conducted by the center. A certain percentage of the adult population invariably expresses its resolute opposition to the party, the government, and socialism.

What Will Be the Outcome?

Some 65 % of those questioned declined to offer a view on the possible outcome of restructuring. Only when they were invited to choose one of several reply options was it possible to discover their view of the stability and scope of restructuring . It turns out that 46.8 % of those questioned are optimistic, 17.7 % are pessimistic, and one-third either did not have an opinion or were simply not interested in the issues.

What Can One Expect?

The majority of those questioned believe that the reform activity in the USSR will have a favorable impact not only on the domestic situation but on the international situation as well, on East-west relations, and on what is happening in Poland and in other socialist countries. Only a few thought it would have an adverse effect.

Views About the Leaders

M.S. Gorbachev's pronouncements during his stay in Poland at the time of the 10th PZPR Congress had earned him enormous sympathy. His Congress speech had made an extensive impact: One-third of those working in the public sector of the national economy had read it and listened to all or part of it. Knowing the Poles, one can say that this is a lot. Most (68 %) liked the speech, only a few (3 %) did not like it.

Poles mention M.S. Gorbachev and his work style as an example to follow when assessing what is happening in Poland and discussing cadre decisions and the rate of change and reform. Perhaps never before have we seen in Poland such frank opinions and such an atmosphere of interest in Soviet topics.

PZPR Politburo Discuss Economic Reform

LD081348 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Warsaw October 8 TASS—At a meeting here the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Central Committee has discussed a host of issues pertaining to the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform. These issues were put to discussion at a plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee opened today and will be examined at the nearest session of the Polish Sejm, a report released here says.

The Politburo considered the tasks of further democratizing societal life in the light of the decisions of the tenth party congress. It noted positive changes in this field but drew attention to the fact that the opportunities offered by the power of the people are used not to their full extent. The Politburo aimed party organisations, bodies of state and economic administration at commitment to the principles of democracy and discipline which are insoluble. It said that the development of local self-government and strengthening of the role of the self-government bodies of work collectives was closely linked with the directives of the second stage of the economic reform and was a requisite for its success.

Assessing the results of the official visit to Poland of U.S. Vice-President George Bush, the Politburo of the PUWP Central Committee noted that it confirmed the correctness of the Polish leadership's consistent stand on the issue of the terms for normalizing Polish-U.S. relations. The resumption of the bilateral dialogue will help ameliorate the climate and promote mutually profitable cooperation between the two countries on the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Politburo underscored the tremendous importance of the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on scrapping medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

Messner: Complicated Process

LD091341 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Warsaw October 9 TASS—Comprehensive reorganization of the management system with a view to releasing socialist enterprise, creating favourable conditions for productive and effective labour, for the consolidation of progressive trends in economy and of its susceptibility to all that is new—these are the main tasks facing the national economy of Poland in the process of the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform. This was stated by Zbigniew Messner, memebr of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party held here Thursday.

He said that the main objective of the economic activities of the state continued to be the creation of a solid material basis for meeting as fully as possible the demands of society. The fulfilment of all these tasks is a long and complicated process. The reform calls for hard, strenuous work. The goals set by it can be attained only on condition of the mobilization of all the efforts of the party.

The outlined program of transformations covers a period ending in 1990. Messner pointed out that the government was starting the reorganization of the whole system of management with itself. The structure and functions of the central administrative bodies will be changed. It will not be formal changes. They will include the liquidation of 16 central state bodies and the creation of 8 new ones. The essence of the changes will consist in the creation of new socio-economic mechanisms of national economic management. Touching upon the role to be played by the party in the planned transformations, he said that the party should create in society an atmosphere of assistance to all that is new and progressive, to bring home the principles of this policy to broad popular masses. Along with it, the role of the political and ideological work will also grow.

Messner said in conclusion that the reform would not be confined to the restructuring of economic mechanisms. The process of transformations will be actively developing in the sphere of public and political life as well. The reorganization of state and economic structures will promote the deepening of democratization and will lead to profound changes in people's mentality. This is the main factor that will ensure the success of the economic reform.

Leadership Greetings for GDR Jubilee

PM081035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Soviet Party and Government Message to GDR Leaders on State Anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State,

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

We send you and all the fraternal people of the GDR cordial greetings and congratulations on the 38th anniversary of the GDR's creation.

The socialist GDR has traveled a long way during these years and working people's achievements have been considerable. The successful development of the Republic's economy, science, education, culture, and sports and the population's level of prosperity bear testimony to this. The GDR enjoys great international authority and occupies a solid place in Europe and the world community of the peoples. The republic is making an active contribution to strengthening the postwar realities on the continent and promoting the socialist community's collective line on questions of peace, security, and disarmament. In close collaboration with its friends and allies, it has consistently advocated the consolidation of positive trends, the introduction of new thinking in world affairs, the overcoming of confrontation, and the building of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR are united by bonds of deep friendship based on their common aims and ideals. As progress is made in building a socialist society cooperation between the USSR and the GDR is becoming increasingly varied, rich, and meaningful. The deepening economic integration shows a common resolve to advance toward new, more useful and effective means of collaboration.

In celebrating with you the GDR national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, the Communists, and the people of your republic new achievements in carrying out the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the further consolidation of your country's international position, peace, and happiness.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Yazov Greets CSSR's Vaclavik on Army Jubilee

PM081103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

[Defense Minister Yazov Greetings to CSSR Counterpart on Anniversary]

[Text]To Comrade Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I send to you and all Czechoslovak servicemen cordial greetings on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The period since the 17th CPCZ Congress has been marked by the further development of collaboration and cooperation between our countries' armies. We note with gratification that, with their daily military labor, the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army are boosting the combat readiness of units and formations, and are strengthening the fraternal alliance of the peoples and armies of Warsaw Pact Organization states.

I wish Czechoslovak People's Army personnel further successes in combat and political training and improvement of military skills for the benefit of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister

Mironenko Addresses CSSR Youth Congress

PM081341 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 p 3

[Dispatch by own correspondent Y. Nefedov under the rubric "In the Fraternal Youth Unions": "Word—Action: The Fourth Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union Congress Continues its Work in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague—[Passage omitted] The Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union (SSM) Congress which has opened will be discussing the specific work necessary to society that now fills the life of the SSM and the entire rising generation in the country. [passage omitted]

Numerous foreign guests are taking part in the work of the congress. A Komsomol delegation headed by Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the the Komsomol Central Committee, has arrived in Prague. [passage omitted]

"Friendship and cooperation between the Komsomol and the Czechoslovak SSM are developing and strengthening," V. Mironenko noted in his speech. "This friendship has withstood difficult tests. Our fathers protected it for us and we will preserve it for our children. The Komsomol and the SSM have been set a difficult task, the task of fully revealing socialism's potential and actively involving young people in this work. The 20th Komsomol Congress held 6 months ago adopted a decision whose implementation will determine the fate of the youth movement in our country, its further development and mass character. Not everything has yet turned out as planned at the congress, of course, much still has to be learned. We are really just beginning to understand the rudiments of the new thinking in politics, economics, and the spiritual sphere. Many Komsomol workers and whole organizations still carry on in the old way, wait for instructions and orders, and do not know how to make use of the independence and extensive rights and opportunities given them. The new times, however, are also ushering in talented new people. There has been an increase in young people's social activeness. They are learning by deeds how to take charge of their organizations and their country. The Komsomol organization has supported and led many interesting youth initiatives in the sphere of economics, culture, education, and leisure. We sincerely welcome this process and support what is mature and healthy in it, which helps strengthen socialism. At the same time we are waging a resolute campaign against demagogues and proponents of ideas that are alien to us.

"In this work we and the SSM have a common field of activity. This work must be aimed at fostering individuals who think independently and creatively, and are capable of standing up for communist ideals. Experience shows that our collaboration has good prospects. Young Soviets and Czechoslovaks are interested in one another's lives and look forward to informal meetings, constructive debate, and joint discussion of the most acute problems."

V. Mironenko concluded by wishing congress delegates and all members of the Czechoslovak SSM new successes in building a socialist society and implementing the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions.

The Fourth SSM Congress was addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. In assessing the SSM's contribution to instilling the young generation with the ideals of socialism and communism, he set the SSM the specific tasks of increasing the involvement of members of the SSM and all young men and women in the country in the process of restructuring.

Gustav Husak met on the same day with foreign delegation representatives taking part in the work of the congress.

J. Jeneral, chairman of the Czechoslovak SSM Central Committee, met with the leaders of delegations from socialist countries taking part in the work of the congress.

CSSR Sports Official on Olympic Games, DPRK

LD081219 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Prague October 8 TASS—The most topical task of the Olympic movement is the one in which all its participants are unanimous, specifically, the struggle for peace and the consolidation of friendship among nations. The Olympic movement is a force which can accomplish a great deal in the sphere of efforts aimed at the consolidation of peace in which socialist countries play a major part.

This is pointed out in a report of the CTK news agency on a meeting of Antonin Giml, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Culture, chairman of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, with journalists here. He dwelt on probtests connected with Article 26 of the Olympic Charter, doping, commercialization and professionalism in sports.

The way of the development of the Olympic movement has been rather complicated. It became a means of mutual understanding of nations. It expanded far beyond the framework of sports and concentrated in itself all the world problems of the second half of the 20th century. Sometimes its steering bodies did not keep abreast of the rapid development of society and still fail to catch up with time, Antonin Giml said.

Final documents of the 1981 Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden stated most clearly that it was necessary to preserve the purity of the Olympic movement. However, in 1986 and 1987 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) adopted resolutions to the effect that athletes not meeting the requirements of Article 26 could particpate in competitions in seperate sports. Professionals will also take part in separate sports competitions of the 1988 Olympics.

Our stand is clear. The Olympics are not for profesionals. However, the Charter should be changed in such a way as to make it measure up to the present-day state of world sports and give a possibility to the national olympic committees to bear full responsibility, Antonin Giml pointed out.

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee strongly denounces doping which undermines the health of the athletes who use it for the sake of achieving high results. It opposes most emphatically a policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

Touching upon the problem of the 1988 Olympic Games, Giml said that Czechoslovakia supported the realistic demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it should take part in their organization, at the same time it is stepping up efforts aimed at ensuring maximum participation in the games.

BCP's Atanasov Receives USSR Education Chief

PM081235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received A. Dumachev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, in Sofia 2 October.

Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Visits

PM081233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Consultations have been held in Bucharest between V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and C. Oancea, Romanian deputy foreign minister, on questions of bilateral relations and international life.

West Europe

Latvian Emigree in UK 'Nazi Criminal'

LD081026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0558 GMT 8 Oct

[Text] London, 8 October (TASS)—Y. Levchenko, TASS correspondent, reports: An elderly man in a foppish Tyrolean hat, wearing horn-rimmed glasses, through which one can feel the heavy gaze of tiny eyes—this is what Paul Reinhard, "a respectable citizen" and "fighter for human rights" looks like today. He is the leader of Latvian emigres in Great Britain, occupying the post of "counsellor" in the emigre "government." The "passports" he issues are, to this day, recognized by Great Britain and the United States. Apart from that, Reinhard carries out the duties of chairman of the "Latvian Benevolent Fund," the headquarters situated in Bayswater, one of London's most fashionable districts.

It has now transpired that this "fighter for rights" is an inveterate Nazi criminal, whose hands are crimson with the blood of innocent people. According to *Searchlight* magazine, during the war, since June 1942, Reinhard occupied the post of director of the labor department in the administration of occupied Latvia. One of his main functions was organizing the dispatch of labor force to Germany. Under the direct leadership of this arrant Nazi, 280,000 people were forcibly dispatched to alien lands. He actively watched over the fulfillment of Nazi instructions, which decreed the death penalty for Germans who evaded compulsory work. Reinhard's signature is on documents instructing SS detachments to forcefully expose and persecute those refusing to carry out their duties. His orders became virtually the death sentence for thousands of antifascists.

Reinhard is one of the many fascist stooges who, after the war, found refuge and protection from justice in the British Isles. The Home Office was recently forced to admit that at least 16 Nazi criminals are currently living in the country. Some of them have British citizenship. Despite the fact their addresses and pasts are known, the authorities take no measures to bring them to book for crimes committed against mankind. *Searchlight* magazine describes this position as "shameful" and "loathsome."

Further on Dobrynin Visit to Bonn

Met by Bahr, Dingels

LD081153 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 8 TASS—Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany today at the invitation of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party.

At Cologne-Bonn airport, he was welcomed by Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD board, and Hans-Eberhard Dingels, secretary of the SPD Board for International Issues.

Talks With FRG Officials

LD082057 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 8 TASS—Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), held their first meeting here during which they began an exchange of views on a broad range of matters related to the international situation, Soviet-West German relations and the development of contacts between the CPSU and the SPD.

Hans-Jochen Vogel was informed in detail about the state of affairs at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms and about the Soviet stand on other disarmament issues.

Anatoliy Dobrynin conveyed to Hans-Jochen Vogel a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, appraising the situation in the world, the state of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Federal Republic of Germany, between the CPSU and the SPD.

The leader of the West German Social Democrats asked Anatoliy Dobrynin to convey heartfelt gratitude to Mikhail Gorbachev for his message and took note of a constructive character of the appraisals and considerations it contained.

On behalf of his party Hans-Jochen Vogel welcomed the agreement reached in principle by the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles and expressed the hope that the dynamic of disarmament would replace the arms race.

The SPD chairman expressed satisfaction with the level of relations attained by the CPSU and the SPD. During the meeting the sides discussed prospects for the further development of contacts between the two parties for the benefit of international peace and for the good of the people in both countries.

Hans-Jochen Vogel showed interest in the current wide-scale process of restructuring in the Soviet Union and wished Soviet people success in accomplishing it.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had a meeting with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, honorary SPD chairman.

The sides exchanged views on European security matters and the reduction of nuclear and conventional arms on the continent. Anatoliy Dobrynin conveyed to Willy Brandt a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev.

The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere. Willy Brandt recalled with warmth his meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev.

The prominent West German political figure showed interest in the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet leadership and expressed the hope that its idea of building a "common European hope" would be implemented.

In the concluding part of the first day of his visit Anatoliy Dobrynin gave a report "on international relations and their restructuring on a democratic basis" to members of the public and political figures of the country at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation—an organization close to the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Grosz Meets Kohl, Signs Agreements in FRG

LD081050 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 8 TASS — Talks have been held between Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, who arrived in Bonn for an official visit.

Topical issues concerning the international situation and possibiilities for the development of bilateral relations were considered during the talks.

The sides agreed that a positive stage had been observed in international politics now that the Soviet-U.S. agreement in principle to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles became an important breakthrough in the field of disarmament.

In the judgement of the heads of the two governments, further efforts are essential in the interests of reducing strategic missiles and systems with a range of less than 500 km as well as chemical and conventional arms.

They also came out in favour of deepening all-European cooperation and the Helsinki process.

The representatives of the Hungarian and West German Governments signed a treaty on cooperation in scientific research and technological development as well as an agreement to open cultural education centres in the two countries.

Representatives of the two countries' banks also signed an agreement on credits.

Visiting Judge on Possible Pardon for Rust

PA081536 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1456 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Granada, Spain, 8 Oct (EFE)—Vladimir Terebilov, chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court, today said in Granada (southern Spain) that it is possible the Supreme Soviet will pardon German youth Mathias Rust, who was sentenced to 4 years for landing in Moscow's Red Square.

Terebilov told journalists the Supreme Soviet is the only body that can grant the pardon to Rust, although he indicated he does not know if it will be granted on occasion of the commemoration of the anniversary of the revolution.

The high-ranking Soviet judge added that the renewal process known as "perestroyka," which Gorbachev has undertaken, "is beneficial for justice in my country because it will adapt it to the social phenomena being experienced in the Soviet Union."

Terebilov added that the Soviet Union is planning to reform its penal codes within the same renewal process.

The chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court is in Spain, accompanied by several members of that body and others of the general council [consejo general] of the judicial branch.

In Granada, he has met with the members of the regional court, and tomorrow he will do the same with those of Seville.

Switzerland's Aubert Receives Special Envoy

LD082012 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Berne October 8 TASS—President of the Swiss Confederation and head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs Pierre Aubert, today received here special Soviet representative, Ambassador Yuriy Nazarkin. The main provisions of Mikhail Gorbachev's article "The Realities and Guarantees for a Secure World" that was published in *Pravda* on September 17 were discussed during a conversation in which Soviet Ambassador to Switzerland Zoya Novozhilova also took part.

The Soviet representative told the president about results of the Soviet-American talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz that were held in Washington on September 15-17 of this year.

Grinevskiy Suggests Nordic Security Talks

LD081202 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet Foreign Ministry official said on Wednesday that the USSR is willing to discuss reducing its strategic forces in the Kola peninsula bordering both Norway and Finland. Soviet ambassador at large, Oleg Grinevskiy, who was in Stockholm for talks with Swedish Government officials, told the press that security in northern Europe is part of his nation's efforts for comprehensive security. He further stated that the USSR is willing to discuss establishing a Nordic nuclear-weapons-free zone with the countries in the region, if they themselves can work out a joint position.

Further on Visit of Finnish Leader Koivisto

Review of Soviet-Finnish Ties

PM081401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 87 Second Edition p 7

[Special correspondent G. Zafesov article under the rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook:" "Our Northern Neighbor"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki-Moscow, October—[Passage omitted] On 31 December, 1917, the Soviet Government headed by V.I. Lenin recognized Finland's independence.

As Finnish President Mauno Koivisto pointed out in conversation with us, "from the decree signed by V.I. Lenin, the road led through postwar reappraisal, through the conclusion of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and through the painstaking labor of recent decades to the present state of our mutual relations." The Finnish president uses the words "trust" and "continuity" to describe them.

True, some pages in the history of our relations have not been the best. You cannot excise words from history, just as you cannot excise them from a song, but by recalling just those pages, you can understand with special satisfaction how much has been done over the past 4 decades to benefit good-neighborliness and cooperation. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed in 1948, is undoubtedly the starting point here. It has already been extended three times. The last time was in 1983. The further strengthening and development of good-neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union is taking place on its basis. President M. Koivisto has repeatedly pointed out, including in conversation with Soviet journalists, that this treaty "solved the problems of the two countries' mutual security and gave rise to the trust which made possible the large-scale development of ties and cooperation between our countries." The Finnish president, the prime minister, and broad public circles have evaluated highly the initiatives for creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security advanced in M.S.

Gorbachev's well-known article, and the accord in principle reached between the USSR and the United States on the complete elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. [passage omitted]

Relations with the Soviet Union play a very important role in Finland's foreign policy. We were told this by M. Koivisto, the country's president, and by Prime Minister H. Holkeri. We were also told it in parliament, at the Foreign Ministry, at the Bank of Finland, and in the boardrooms of firms and corporations. Both the Finnish and the Soviet sides have repeatedly declared that their relations do not depend on circumstancial fluctuations in the sphere of international politics. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is undoubtedly the foundation of the two countries' relations. It not only serves to ensure the two sides' security but is also the basis for economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

Since the end of the seventies, the Soviet Union has been Finland's biggest trading partner, and its share of the country's foreign trade stands at about one-fourth. Finland is the only West European country to trade with the USSR on a clearing basis, when deliveries of goods and services on one side are paid for in goods and services from the other side. Trade is based on world market prices. In recent years, the drop in world oil prices has led to the formation of an imbalance in Soviet-Finnish trade in the Finnish side's favor. The fact that this circumstance gives rise to some concern in Finland was not concealed from us, but not once were notes of pessimism heard. On the contrary, confidence that the existing difficulties will be overcome and the volume of commodity turnover maintained reigns both at the Foreign Ministry, which also tackles questions of foreign trade, and in business circles.

There is every reason for such optimism. It is a matter not only of the experience accumulated over many years of cooperation but also of the desire of both sides to seek new forms and areas of contact of mutual advantage. Mention must be made of the interest in our restructuring, which reigns in very broad Finnish public circles. On the radio, you constantly hear the Russian word "perestroyka," which seems already to have become international. People in Finland associate the prospects for developing relations between the two countries with democratization and all possible encouragement of initiative, economic accounting, profitability, and glasnost. In this context business people expressed wishes and made criticisms of our foreign trade organizations. The complaints are not about the quality of our goods, at least not primarily, but about inadequate promptness, inefficiency, and limited knowledge of our partner's market and of our own potential. On the whole, however, everyone noted the positive nature of our cooperation and its prospects.

People in Finland are clearly aware that cooperation and good-neighborliness can have only one basis—lasting and secure peace. Therefore, the country advocates the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and supports the initiatives aimed at improving the entire international climate as a whole. In his Murmansk speech, M.S. Gorbachev evaluated highly Finnish President M. Koivisto's initiative on restricting naval activity in the seas adjacent to Northern Europe. Our northern neighbor continues following the traditional "Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line," which has won profound respect and broad support from the world community.

Koivisto Speaks at Kremlin

PM081051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech by Finnish President Koivisto at 6 October Kremlin dinner under the general heading "Strengthening Mutual Understanding and Cooperation:" "M. Koivisto's Speech"]

[Text] Mr General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, esteemed Soviet hosts, ladies and gentlemen,

Friends!

Permit me, on behalf of my wife and myself, to express thanks once again to you, Mr General Secretary, and to the Soviet leadership as a whole for the invitation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. This visit is the direct continuation of that fruitful tradition of visits and conversations established by my predecessors Paasikivi and Kekkonen, together with Soviet leaders.

Our conversations with General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and other leaders of your country are characterized by an atmosphere of trust and friendship typical of relations between our countries. I am satisfied with the conversations we have had and believe our delegation as a whole will also establish useful contacts. We are looking forward with great interest to the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with Kazakhstan and Kirgizia, republics rich in natural resources and which, for us, are exotic places.

Finnish society, like the rest of the world, is in the process of rapid change. The foundations of our foreign policy—the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line"—remain unchanged, however. This line means good, confidential relations with neighboring countries, peaceful cooperation with all peoples, a policy of neutrality to strengthen peace and international security, the promotion of mutual trust and fruitful cooperation in Europe, based on the Helsinki Final Act, and also participation in United Nations activity and strengthening of the preconditions for that organization's activity.

When the basic assets are good and sound, they are preserved in the process of change and promote progress. That is true of Finnish-Soviet relations. After a difficult period in our relations, the positive foundations of our countries' relations were enshrined in the text of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual

Understanding, and since then those relations have constantly developed in a positive way. We have already extended the duration of that treaty three times and on its basis have created an extensive system of agreements and treaties governing various aspects of cooperation between our societies.

Although when looking back today at the history of our policy of friendship we can clearly see the dense forest that has grown up, we should not forget that this forest needed careful tending. That forest will not continue to grow and give us what we want unless we actively care for it. We must constantly care for our friendship for the sake of future generations, too.

I have already mentioned the process of change taking place in our society. Our economic life in particular is going through a period of intensive structural improvement. We follow with great interest the profound process of restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union ,which is affecting all spheres of society, including foreign trade. These changes also inevitably affect economic and other mutual ties. I am convinced both our sides are ready and willing to ensure that the changes taking place will not present an obstacle to our cooperation and that we will be able to use the opportunities afforded by them in mutual relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The development of the international situation recently has inspired hope. The mutual understanding in the disarmament sphere reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to complete eliminate ground-based medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles may without exaggeration be called historic. As a result of this step, disarmament is acquiring real substance, in the true sense of the word, when a whole class of nuclear armaments is eliminated. Finland greets with satisfaction the fundamental accord that has been reached.

Our hopes are now pinned on the bold, new steps aimed at further arms reduction. It was with great interest that we acquainted ourselves with the important proposals you, Mr General Secretary, have put forward. The search for balance at a lower level, in the area of both nuclear and conventional arms, increases stability and security for all. We hope international cooperation will improve in other important areas as well, such as economic questions, regional conflicts, cooperation in the environmental protection sphere, and contacts between citizens of different countries. Productive dialogue between the leaders of the great powers also creates a more durable foundation for cooperation between the smaller states on a global scale.

Finland watches with particular attention the development of the atmosphere of security in its immediate vicinity, the North. Stability in this region has become a concept, and we are striving to safeguard that security. The broad-ranging approach to the security of the northern regions and the areas of cooperation you, Mr General Secretary, demonstrated in Murmansk last week merit all possible attention. The lowering of confrontation and strengthening of confidence in the North, a region of importance to us—and, in our opinion, in other regions—include a broad range of questions covering areas ranging from military questions to cooperation in the areas of economics, science, and environmental protection and more direct contacts at the level of ordinary citizens. We appreciate the support you expressed in your speech for our proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and the measures to strengthen confidence in northern sea regions, and we regard it as a manifestation of a constructive position with regard to maintenance of security and stability in northern regions.

Strengthening northern Europe's nuclear-free status is a task that has confronted Finnish foreign policy for more than 1 decade. We have indicated particular features in developing military technology that cause us concern. In proposing specific confidence-building measures, I wanted to draw attention to the increased naval activity in the northern sea regions. The agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles now close to completion will also be of positive significance for northern Europe. The build-up of the remaining arms systems, or development and siting of new systems in Europe or adjacent maritime regions, are incompatible with efforts aimed at strengthening stability. A more appropriate field of activity will be found for the creative power of technology.

The process begun by the all-European conference is an area of activity in which Finland strives tirelessly to promote building a better future on our continent. Within the framework of the all-European conference, progress has also been reached on military questions. Implementing the Stockholm conference document has begun, and the experience of the first year is encouraging. From the Vienna meeting of all-European conference countries, we expect new steps forward in both this and other sections of the Helsinki Final Act. With other neutral countries, Finland will continue its activity aimed at finding mutually acceptable solutions. We have noted with satisfaction that this activity is perceived as necessary by all the sides.

Much has happened in economic cooperation between our countries since my last visit to the Soviet Union. The unexpected fall in world prices for energy sources last year set both countries' foreign trade organs the major task of ensuring the stable and balanced development of our trade in this situation.

Thanks to the two sides' efforts, it has proved possible to overcome the difficulties that have emerged, to an even greater extent than we dared hope 1 year ago, and Finland's position in relation to the Soviet Union's other Western trade partners has improved rather than deteriorated.

It has been possible to maintain the high level of trade, however, thanks to the two sides' common, firm efforts. The main factor here was the increase in Finland's Soviet imports. In addition, we are striving to ensure the balanced development of trade in the future, with the help of a special accounting system.

The protection of our trade development from greater fluctuations is very important not only for our export industry but also for our national economy as a whole. The long-term character typical of our trade with the Soviet Union has traditionally been regarded in our country as a highly positive factor. The Soviet Union, for its part, has become used to the reliability of Finnish suppliers and to long-term planning cooperation.

In 1977, the first long-term program to develop and deepen trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation was signed. The recent second extension of this document to the year 2000, most important for our cooperation, reflects the sides' mutual striving to promote the development of our economic ties in the long term and in the most stable way possible. The protocol contains much that is new. For instance, there is the intention to promote creation of joint enterprises in the Soviet Union and to develop clearing system of payments and supplementary measures using foreign currency, a system which has worked well.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence and of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These events, closely linked in time, are also undoubtedly linked by their essence. Finland was ready for independence as a result of a long national process. In Russia, the revolutionary process had traveled its course to its culmination—the birth of the Soviet state—and had a specific and profound effect on our country's destiny. The proclamation of our country's independence was soon recognized by the young Soviet state in a document signed by its leader, V.I. Lenin. This act by V.I. Lenin, worthy of a statesman, will remain part of history, and no new interpretations can diminish its historic value. It continues to provide the firm foundation of bilateral relations.

Next April we will be marking the 40th anniversary of the fundamental document underpinning those relations—the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. I am convinced this jubilee and its celebration will be a noteworthy event in the positive development of our relations.

Mr General Secretary, esteemed Soviet hosts!

Our relations have traveled a long path of development: The decree signed by V.I. Lenin recognizing Finland's state independence, the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the tireless labor of recent decades to develop those relations, and the considerable results achieved in the process are the guarantee of the progressive development of our relations in the future, too.

In conclusion, M. Koivisto advocated the continued development of Finnish-Soviet relations in the spirit of the long-standing traditions and wished health and success to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and his wife and to all representatives of the Soviet state present at the dinner.

Meets Mukashev in Alma-Ata

LD081930 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As we have already reported, Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, arrived in Alma Ata on 7 October.

[Begin recording; Correspondent A. Nugmanova identified by screen caption] The Kazakh capital cheerfully welcomed the eminent visitor. A friendly conversation took place today in the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium between the republic's leadership and Mauno Koivisto. Mukashev, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nazarbayev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, spoke to the guest about how the republic's social and economic development tasks are being tackled under the conditions of restructuring. They spoke frankly [ot krovenno] about urgent problems and the work being done to solve them.

Links between Kazakhstan and Finland in the framework of Soviet-Finnish relations enjoy long and worthy traditions. Sixteen of the republic's industrial enterprises provide Finland with cathode copper, lead, ferroalloys, steel sheet metal, and other products. The people of Kazakhstan are very familiar with items manufactured by the friendly country's light,paper, and pulp industries.

The Finnish president warmly thanked them for the cordiality and hospitality afforded him here on Kazakh soil, and expressed his confidence in further developing economic, scientific, and cultural contacts between the USSR and Finland. He noted that he welcomes the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

Later in the day, Mauno Koivisto and his wife visited the republic's national economic achievements exhibition. With great interest the guests learned about Kazakhstan's history, current conditions, and development prospects. [end recording]

Swedish Defense Minister Receives Grinevskiy

LD081230 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Stockholm October 8 TASS—Swedish Defence Minister Roine Carlsson, now acting as the country's foreign minister, has received Soviet ambassador at large Oleg Grinevskiy.

In keeping with instructions of the Soviet leadership, the ambassador explained Mikhail Gorbachev's considerations on issues of establishing a comprehensive system of international security raised in the article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World," the state of affairs at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms and other aspects of the disarmament problem, and transformation of northern Europe into a zone of peace and cooperation.

NATO Builds Military Facilities in Turkey

PM081307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Military Bases"]

[Text] Istanbul, 3 Oct—Construction of the first stage of a NATO military airfield in the Mus region of eastern Turkey has been completed, the newspaper *Milliyet* reports.

Work is continuing on the construction of a second runway. After its commissioning, the Mus Airbase will be the largest in the Near East region. At the same time, the largest NATO naval base in the Mediterranean is being built at Aksaz on Turkey's southwest coast. The newspaper *Gunes* writes that it is earmarked for the stationing and "full life support of NATO ships."

San Marino Delegation Visits Supreme Soviet

PM081409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "San Marino Parliamentarians' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the San Marino Grand and General Council (parliament) headed by Deputy A. Carattoni has visited our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 5 October. Greeting the guests, L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, noted that the Sanmarinese parliamentarians' visit to the Soviet Union—the first since establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1956—is a portentous event. We hope the meetings and talks with Soviet people will help the delegation members to sense the spirit of restructuring, which is a continuation of the ideas of October, he said.

Taking part in the talk were A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; A.Ya. Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; and other officials.

Interviewed in Moldavia

LD081948 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Kishinev October 8 TASS—"The Soviet Union is the world's largest state while San Marino is one of the tiniest. We have different social political systems. But the good relations existing between our two countries prove that, given goodwill and mutual respect, all states can have constructive cooperation and make their contribution to stronger international security," Antonio Carattoni, a deputy of the Great and General Council of the Republic of San Marino, told TASS.

He is heading his country's parliamentary delegation, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. On October 6-8 the guests acquainted themselves with Moldavia, a south western republic of the USSR.

The delegation was received by Vyacheslav Pshenichnikov, vice president of the Presidium of Moldavia's Supreme Soviet, and visited the Soviet of People's Deputies in the town of Bendery, industrial and agricultural enterprises.

"The residents of San Marino," Antonio Carattoni said, "are keenly interested in the perestroika, which is under way in the USSR. We ourselves saw how it was translated into reality in Moldavia. As we understood the thrust of the perestroyka is to encourage people's initiative. The same purpose is served by the economic reform which puts enterprises on a self-accounting and self-financing basis, elected senior officers and wider openness."

The head of the delegation noted that the Soviet foreign policy was also being restructured. "We support all Soviet proposals on disarmament," he said. "This policy starts to bring fruit. After many years of tension we heaved a sigh of relief when an agreement was reached to eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. We hope that this will lead to the elimination of other classes of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons."

Latin America & Caribbean

More on Shevardnadze Latin America Visit

Talks With Castro, Departs

LD090852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Havana, 9 Oct (TASS)—Talks have been held here between Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, president

of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who was in Cuba on a working visit.

Taking part in the talks for the Cuban side were: Raul Castro, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; PCC Central Committee Politburo members C.R. Rodriguez, J. Risquet, and J. Camacho; for the Soviet side: A.S. Kapto, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to the Cuban leader a cordial greeting and good wishes from M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary . F. Castro requested that warm greetings be passed to M.S. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders on behalf of the Cuban people.

During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, mutual satisfaction was expressed at the stated and steady advance in various spheres of Soviet-Cuban relations, and the striving to improve in every way the fraternal cooperation between our two countries in specific areas. The two sides exchanged information about current socioeconomic developments in the USSR and Cuba. E.A. Shevardnadze outlined the Soviet people's implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the July (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and reported on the process of restructuring which has encompassed all spheres of Soviet society.

F. Castro talked about the progress of socialist construction in Cuba and about measures being taken by the country's leadership to consolidate the gains of the Cuban revolution. He dealt with the question of developing the process of correcting mistakes in Cuba.

In an exchange of views on international questions, both sides stressed the need for a further deepening of interaction between the Soviet Union and Cuba and all fraternal countries in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to build a nuclear-free, demilitarized world.

F. Castro expressed the Cuban side's full support for Soviet peace initiatives. He stressed the fundamental significance of the Soviet-U.S. accord on INF operational-tactical missiles in opening the way to true nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the constructive foreign policy of Cuba and its activity within the Nonaligned Movement. The participants in the negotiations noted with satisfaction the growth in the movement's contribution to the common struggle for preventing nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, and against the adventurist policy of imperialism in various parts of the world, eliminating racism, and for the socioeconomic progress of the developing countries.

There was a resolute statement on the need to seek a just political settlement to existing regional conflicts on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of people and noninterference in their internal affairs.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of a just political settlement of the conflict in Central America and the establishemnt of lasting peace in the region. They expressed support for the accords reached during the Guatemala meeting of the leaders of the five Central American states, and expressed support for the fulfillment of the UN General Assembly resolution calling on the participants in the Guatemala agreement to continue efforts to achieve lasting and stable peace in Central America. The USSR and Cuba confirmed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle to put into practice their inalienable right to determine their own fate.

Concern was expressed over the continuing tense situation in southern Africa. Those participating in the talks condemned the aggressive RSA policy in relation to Angola and other Frontline States, and expressed themselves in favor of urgently granting genuine independence to Namibia on the basis of the appropriate UN resolutions and the complete destruction of the inhumane system of apartheid in the RSA.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of establishing a new international economic order, which would facilitate a just resolution of the foreign indebtedness of the developing countries and of other problems burdening world economic links.

E.A. Shevardnadze thanked F. Castro for the warm, cordial reception, and wished Cuba's Communists and all Cuban people success in their socialist construction and in defending their revolutionary gains.

R. Castro also spoke at the meeting, expressing his high regard for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and M.S. Gorbachev personally, he stressed, are undertaking gigantic efforts to strengthen peace and to remove the threat of thermonuclear war.

E.A. Shevardnadze left Havana the same day. He was seen off at Jose Marti international airport by R. Castro, C.R. Rodriguez and other officials. A.S. Kapto was also present.

Prior to his departure the USSR minister of foreign affairs met Cuban and foreign journalists, to whom he made a statement in which he dwelt briefly on the results of his visit and his talks. He highly assessed the fraternal bilateral relations. He noted that Soviet-Cuban meetings at all levels have become a good tradition, and pointed out that these are meetings of persons holding the same

views who are building a new society. E.A. Shevardnadze noted in particular that there was a complete unity of views in discussions on all problems concerning the international situation and bilateral relations.

Havana Media Coverage

For Havana media coverage of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 8 and 9 October issues of the Latin America *Daily Report*.

Preliminary Results Reviewed

LD090858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister has ended his trip to a number of countries in Latin America. Even now we can sum up the preliminary results of his official visits to Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. Now, over to our special correspondent Sergey Beldinskiy.

[Beldinskiy] First and foremost the results of the visits are reflected in a whole series of agreements on trade and cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical, and cultural spheres. Much of what forms the basis of these documents is characterized by the word "joint" — the creation of joint enterprises, the implementation of scientific work, the staging of theatrical productions and film making, and so forth.

Trade exchange will expand and become better balanced. That is extremely important for both of the sides, both for the Soviet Union, which formerly bought more from those countries than it sold to them, as well as for Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. In their attempts to solve their foreign debt problems, they are seeking alternative channels for their exports. Now a material and practical base has been established for this type of relation. Starting next year the mixed commissions for cooperation will meet. Having worked out in detail the agreements reached during the visit, they will determine ways of putting them into practice.

During the talks between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amrosiyevich Shevardnadze with his Latin American colleagues, quite a lot was said about the Soviet peace initiatives. Hope was expressed that the accords reached between the USSR and the United States on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles would allow a considerable step forward to be taken in the direction of complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The need for joint efforts was stressed in the struggle against the nuclear danger in the conditions of an interrelated and interdependent world. I think it is also important to stress the point that USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze's visit to three South American countries took place at the very moment when greatly heightened interest is being taken throughout the world in the transformations occurring in our country. Summing up what has been stated, it can be said with conviction that one of the main results of that visit is that the Soviet Union's prestige on the continent has been boosted even more. This was the unanimous opinion of the press, officials, and the public in Latin America.

Political & Social

CPSU CC Politburo Holds Regular Meeting

LD082001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At a meeting held on 8 October, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The text of the slogans will be published in the press.

The Central Committee Politburo heard a report on the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary , to Murmansk Oblast and approved the results of the work accomplished by him. Instructions have been given to central economic departments, ministries, and the AUCCTU to work on questions raised by the working people and by the party and economic aktiv during the meetings and conversations, and to make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The Politburo considered the drafts of the state plan of the USSR's economic and social development, and of the 1988 USSR state budget. Taking part in the discussion of the plan were the first secretaries of the Union Republic Communist Party Central Committee. During the review it was noted that on the whole, the drafts of the plan and the budget are in keeping with the strategic course of the 27th party congress toward accelerating the development of Soviet society, and the aims of the January and June 1987 plenums on the fundamental restructuring of economic management. The draft plan was formulated on the basis of the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan and is oriented at further improving the quality of economic growth, the accelerated development of production potential, and at raising the effectiveness of its utilization, the rapid development of machine-building and at improving the structure of the public sector and the proportions of branch industries.

A course toward the rational expenditure of material and labor resources is being intensified, proceeding from the position that the saving of resources is becoming, in essence, the sole source for satisfying the national economy's growing needs.

An important place in the draft plan has been allocated to the implementation of a comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress within the CEMA countries. The draft is aimed at the realization of a strong social policy and envisages higher targets, in comparison with the 5-Year plan, for the production of consumer products, the development of services, an increase in capital investments for the expansion of housing construction, strengthening the material base of the social and cultural sphere, and also of budget assignations for effecting, on a centralized basis, measures to increase the people's living standard.

The draft of the 1988 state budget is aimed at the implementation of topical demands to raise the effectiveness of management, and at concentrating financial resources on key sectors of social and economic development. A special role is ascribed to strengthening the economic regimes.

The Politburo approved on the whole the draft plan and budget for 1988 and deemed it expedient to submit them for examination by the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the discussion of the draft plan for 1988 it was pointed out that its successful fulfilment will depend to a large extent on work results in the current year. Ministries and departments were presented with the task of overcoming the backlogs in a number of sectors and of ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of commitments for the fourth quarter and for 1987 as a whole. Party, local, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol bodies were assigned the task of developing widely organizational and mass political work aimed at the successful fulfillment of plan commitments and the socialist obligations undertaken by labor collectives and preparing the national economy for the winter.

At the Politburo session, particular importance was stressed on the 1988 plan for intensifying the progressive development of the national economy, reliable work by all its sectors, and the resolute practical implementation of a radical reform of national economic management. The Law on State Enterprise (Association) will take effect from the beginning of next year; enterprises and associations turning out 60 % of all industrial production will transfer to the principles of financial autonomy and self-financing. In connection with this, attention was paid to the need for timely and high quality preparation by ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and labor collectives for work under the new conditions. It is important that each enterprise and association should formulate its own production program and conclude contracts with the consumers of its products, proceed from the basis of national economic interests and established economic norms and complete exploitation of the existing potential and resources, and adopt measures for a radical increase in the standard of economic work.

The session discussed and approved measures to organize fulfillment of the 17 July 1987 decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving the activity of republican management bodies. Fundamental provisions for working out general schemes for the economic management of union republics, krays, and oblasts were defined. Here the need was stressed to ensure qualitative changes in management bodies and cuts and reductions in the cost of the management apparatus, together with a simultaneous increase in the efficiency of its work. It was deemed

expedient to bring organizational structures of management completely into line with the enhanced role of union republics, local soviets of people's deputies, and new economic methods of management.

The Central Committee Politburo heard a report on the journey of Comrade Dolgikh to the Mongolian People's Republic and gave the heads of the relevant USSR ministries and departments the task of examining specific matters in the further development and improvement of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed some other matters with regard to domestic and foreign policy and adopted appropriate decisions on them.

Tatar March to Crimea Halted by Police

AU081516 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 8 (AFP)—Police Wednesday broke up a protest walk organised by about 200 Tatars, who had set off from the Caucasian port of Taman to the chief Crimean town of Simferopol to press their demand for repatriation to the Crimea, a dissident source said here Thursday.

The walk, scheduled to have lasted 11 days, was "interrupted" the day it began, only seven kilometers (four miles) outside Taman, the source said, adding that he was unable to say whether there had been any arrests.

The march was organized by the Tatar Initiative Group, which held demonstrations in Moscow last July to lobby for their return to the Crimea, from where they or their parents had been deported en masse by Stalin during World War II as punishment for collaboration with the Nazis by some Tatars.

The marchers wanted to reach Simferopol on October 18, to coincide with the 67th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous republic of the Crimea, dissolved during the war and whose re-establishment is being demanded by the dissidents.

The protestors have held a series of rallies in central Asia since the peaceful protest in Red Square, according to dissident reports. The Soviet Government has appointed a panel, headed by President Andrey Gromyko, to review their case.

'2,000' Arrested

LD081829 Hamburg DPA in German 1701 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Moscow (DPA)—Around 2,000 Crimean Tatars were arrested yesterday by police when they attempted to march from Taman on the Black Sea to Simferopol on the Crimean peninsula. This has been reported by telephone by a member of the Moscow group of the International Society for Human Rights, which was founded at the start of this week. The Tatars had wanted to emphasize their call for a return to the Crimea by carrying out a peaceful pilgrimage. [passage omitted]

Unofficial Political Groups Explain Aims

AU090750 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 8 (AFP)—Seven representatives of "unofficial" pressure groups set up in support of "perestroyka", the restructuring drive launched by the Soviet leadership, announced Thursday that they hoped to expand their political activities by running for public office.

Boris Kagerlitskiy, a member of the "club of social initiatives" which spearheaded an unprecedented August meeting of 47 unofficial clubs from across the Soviet Union held on Communist Party premises here, told Western reporters that the groups should "put forward their own candidates in elections of government bodies of all levels".

Mr. Kagerlitskiy stressed that they were not thinking of forming political parties—the Soviet Union is a one party state—but rather in terms of "civic societies". The aim of the groups was to "consolidate the left-wing of perestroyka" on different social and cultural fronts, including the ecology.

The speakers called for simplification of "complicated" registering procedures, although there was some opposition to the legalisation of "extremist groups". They said that 400 unofficial groups had registered in Moscow alone, but the actual number of the clubs was "much higher".

Spokesman Gleb Pablovskiy said that *Glasnost*, an unofficial publication directed by former political prisoner Sergey Grigoriants "can't be called extremist". The review is currently in difficulties with authorities, having been accused of violating printing laws.

The representatives of the unofficial groups side-stepped charges that they had been "co-opted" by authorities. They said that none of them were party members, and had been "surprised" at the invitation from the official news agency *Novosti*, which hosted Thursday's meeting.

Culture Minister on Publishing, Emigres

LD072213 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] [Announcer] The Soviet Culture Days exhibition has opened in Budapest. The Soviet culture minister has come to Budapest to attend the series of events. Vasiliy Zakharov has not headed the ministry for very long. Today he gave an exclusive interview for the "Newsreel" program about some current issues.

[Unidentified correspondent] One of my questions concerned a concrete problem: publishing books. It has always greatly surprised me that in the home of Chekhov, Pushkin and Tolstoy you cannot get those authors' works. Is this still the case?

[Begin recording] [Zakharov, in Russian with superimposed translation into Hungarian] Yes. Today this is primarily a question of money because there is not just a great interest in the classics. With our cultural openness [nyitottsag] we are now trying to cope with pent-up demand. We also want to publish works which are written in a new style and have new things to say, to say nothing of those which have not been published before.

[Correspondent] And (?does this also apply) to so-called forgotten poets such as Mandelshtam and (?Pretayeva)?

[Zakharov] Yes, but we are now striving to satisfy demands in a different way. These metrical short stories reach more readers more quickly by way of newspapers, which are printed in millions, rather than volumes printed in thousands. What is more, in these cultural periodicals the works of explicitly anti-Soviet writers such as Nabokov have also appeared.

[Correspondent] Indeed, what is the Soviet cultural policy now regarding artists living abroad?

[Zakharov] Our policy is unequivocal. We are happy to be at the disposal of everyone who wants to make contact with us. Many have already done this.

[Correspondent] Does this mean that they are invited to the Soviet Union?

[Zakharov] No, the state does not invite anyone personally. However, we have let everyone know that if they want to visit their home, we are ready to receive them without any prejudice. [end recording]

Murakhovskiy Visits Krasnoyarsk Kray 1-3 Oct
PM081315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Siberia"]

[Text] G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Krasnoyarsk Kray 1-3 October and familiarized himself with the activities of party organizations and labor collectives in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

He visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and social and consumer facilities. In the shops of the "Krastyazhmash" association's Krasnoyarsk metallurgical plant, meetings and conversations with engineering and technical staff and workers took place. Preparations by party organizations and enterprise collectives for switching to the new conditions of planning, production in the new conditions of self-capitalization and self-financing, the introduction into production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and the acceleration of the production of machinery and equipment which meet world standards were discussed. The CPSU Central Committee secretary inquired about the working people's working and living conditions and about the construction of housing and social facilities.

In Yemelyanovskiy Rayon G.P. Razumovskiy acquainted himself with the work of party organizations in the countryside, the development of agricultural production, and the solution of social questions. During a tour of Krasnoyarsk trade enterprises he talked to customers. The task of ensuring an uninterrupted supply of varied goods to the population and maintaining an adequate range of goods in the city's trade enterprises was emphasized.

In conversation with the builders of one of the country's biggest hydroelectric power stations during a visit to Sayano-Shushenskaya GES in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast he inquired about what is being done to accelerate the completion of the Sayany hydroproject and to retain its collective of construction workers.

During a visit to the Shushenskoye "V.I. Lenin's Siberian Exile" memorial museum and park the CPSU Central Committee secretary laid flowers at the monument to the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

A meeting with the kray's party and economic aktiv was held at the CPSU kraykom. The role and place of party organizations in the implementation of restructuring and the further development of democratization and glasnost were discussed. The need to raise the standard of all party work, to improve its forms and methods, and to enhance the initiative of primary party organizations and the activeness of every Communist in the struggle for the radical changes in our society was emphasized.

G.P. Razumovskiy was accompanied on his tour of Krasnoyarsk Kray by O.S. Shenin, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom, and V.V. Plisov, chairman of the krayispolkom.

Moscow Bodies Criticized for Pollution
PM081355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Concern For Nature"]

[Text] On 28 September there was a routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission on Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources.

The commission discussed the question of ministries' and departments' unsatisfactory implementation of measures to prevent atmospheric pollution in Moscow.

It was noted that the leaders of ministries and departments whose enterprises are situated in the capital have for a long time now failed to ensure the consistent and persistent implementation of environmental protection measures at the enterprises under them. As a result, discharges of noxious substances into the city's air have not decreased, but have increased by 6 % in the last 2 years. The air pollution situation is particularly bad in areas where USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification, of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, of the Chemical Industry, of the Automotive Industry, and of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises are situated. The commission drew the attention of USSR ministers A.I. Mayorets, N.V. Lemayev, Yu.A. Bespalov, N.A. Pugin, and S.V. Kolpakov to the indiscipline shown by the leaders of enterprises under them in Moscow in carrying out party and government decisions on this question.

The USSR Ministries of the Automotive Industry and of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are continuing to produce motor vehicles and engines which fall short of state standards as regards the toxicity and smoke content of waste gases and are failing to meet targets on switching motor transport to gaseous and other less toxic types of fuel and on the neutralizatioon of exhaust gases. The USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems is failing to meet the needs of motor transport enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration in terms of instruments to monitor the toxic fumes in motor vehicle engine exhaust gases.

The Moscow Gorispolkom has not only been intolerably indulgent of violations by Moscow enterprise leaders of the demands of nature protection legislation and failed to make full use of its rights, but it has also failed to carry out its own decisions on reducing discharges of noxious substances by motor transport. Proper attention is not being paid to preserving and increasing the green areas in the city and Moscow's greenbelt which are of special significance in terms of improving the air. Unsatisfactory efforts are being made to carry out earlier decisions on moving outside the city enterprises which are having a harmful effect on the capital's air. Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.T. Saykin's attention was drawn to the need to radically improve and restructure all nature protection work.

Sector scientific research organizations and USSR Academy of Sciences institutes are not giving enough assistance in the comprehensive solution of nature protection questions in Moscow, including the development and introduction of low-waste and waste-free production processes.

A decision adopted by the commission outlines a range of measures on improving the ecological situation in the city as quickly as possible.

The commission also considered a memorandum from the USSR General Prosecutor on shortcomings in the activity of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control in monitoring the state of the natural environment and stopping violations of legislation on the protection of the atmosphere against pollution. It was noted that the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and its local bodies do not attach special significance to questions of protecting the atmosphere and monitoring the state of the natural environment and that their state monitoring of sources of air pollution in cities and industrial centers, of observance of the norms for maximum discharges of harmful substances into the atmosphere, and of enterprises', institutions', and organizations' fulfillment of targets on protecting the air laid down by state plans is not effective enough.

The commission demands that the committee's chairman and collegium radically improve the work of all USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control bodies on protecting the atmosphere and monitoring the state of the natural environment and ensure in conjunction with interested ministries and departments the effective and complete solution of the problems that have accumulated in that area.

The commission session was chaired by USSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman V.S. Murakhovskiy.

Aktiv Discusses Improving Patriotic Work

LD291423 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] A conference of the republican party aktiv held in Kishinev today examined the tasks of the republican party organizations in the area of further improving the internationalist and patriotic upbringing of the working people. The rapporteur, Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and those who took the floor emphasized that the level and content of the work on internationalist and patriotic upbringing still fails to meet fully the demands of the party's 27th congress and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee.

This activity is not always coordinated with real life situations and the practice of economic and cultural construction, with people's moods and spiritual needs. As far as a number of party organizations are concerned, the questions of internationalist upbringing have not been studied or examined for years.

The participants in the conference expressed themselves as being against manifestations of a disrespectful attitude toward the history of socialist construction in the republic and attempts to revise—running counter to historical truth—the process of establishing and strengthening the Soviet power and to idealize the past of

the Moldavian people, rehabilitate bourgeois nationalists, and persistently and arrogantly overemphasize the national to the detriment of the Soviet.

Sociologist Zaslavkaya Interviewed
AU082121 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian Issue No 40 5 Oct 86 p 8

[Interview with Academician Tatyana Zaslavskaya by Encho Gospodinov, foreign policy commentator of the weekly POGLED, date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Academician Zaslavskaya, chairman of the Soviet Sociological Association and world-known scholar in the field of economic sociology, recently visited our country. She is one of the most famous exponents of Soviet intelligentsia today, and she took part in the Fourth International Varna Sociology School. Following our interview which lasted longer than envisaged, the organizers of the meeting to which she was late seemed annoyed but not excessively so, since, as experienced scientists they knew that when one can "buy" something from his interlocuter, one should never hesitate to do so.

"In the last 17-18 years, sociology had almost disappeared in our country. The first sociologists with degrees and diplomas will appear only in 1989," Academician Zaslavskaya stated.

Following these explanations, I asked her:

[Gospodinov] To what extent was society affected as a result of this?

[Zaslavskaya] What do you mean by affected? Society actually lost the mirror which accurately reflects its image. Numerous negative processes could have been avoided, if we had used this mirror. We could have reacted against these processes and guided them in the right direction, so that they could have been resolved at the very beginning. What really happened, instead, is like in that anecdote about the train which suddenly lost its track and the engine driver ordered it to stand still and just imitate movement. . .

Social processes are implemented by the people. People are the ones who have to cope with prostitution, drug addiction and illegal income. Whom could we deceive by keeping such things secret? The people who in a certain way were involved in this self-deception, or could we deceive the West which always knew more about us than we did ourselves?

[Gospodinov] Did sociological analyses exist, the results of which were unknown to society?

[Zaslavskaya] Naturally, they existed. Nevertheless, man is perfectly capable of adjusting to his environment. As a rule, he is raised by this environment and gradually becomes an element of a given social system. What else can we expect under conditions of censorship, but a sort of self-censorship. Scientists and scholars knew in advance which subjects were allowed to be dealt with and which were banned. Serious research work was hardly worthwhile engaging in, because it would not have been published, and so forth. On the other hand, numerous sociologists just did not have the opportunity of getting involved in certain, specific research subjects, since this required the approval of the administrative authorities. Such approval, however, was not easily granted, since it required long considerations about the eventual results of research and about the extent to which they might affect the image of a given district.

I cannot forget what happened to me in 1982, when people were trying to persuade me to participate in some all-union cultural conference. A telephone call woke me up early in the morning and I was told: "Zaslavskaya, you have to make a statement!" I told them that I had never dealt with sociology in the field of culture. "No", said the voice on the telephone, "you are expected to deliver a 15-minute statement." All right, I said, and asked one of my colleagues who was dealing with sociology of culture in the rural areas, to sit down with me and think about what I should say in Moscow. I left Novosibirsk, where I am working in the local Academy of Sciences branch, by air, and went to the meeting. The conference hall was crowded with secretaries on propaganda questions, with chiefs of party committee departments. . . They took the floor one after the other, reciting the well-known cliches—how many clubs they built, how many discussion groups they organized, and so forth in this spirit. Then, it was my turn to speak. Naturally, I said something on specific problems and submitted the necessary sociological facts. The reaction of the audience was unbelievable. People liked my statement, they cited it, because it concerned their own lives, their everyday life. Against the background of noisy propaganda cliches, my speech sounded more human, not because I had delivered it, but because these were the facts.

I was congratulated by the people at the meeting and left with the feeling that I had done a good job. Back in Novosibirsk, however I was told: "What have you done? You smeared the whole Novosibirsk Oblast. (A 5-member delegation from the Oblast CPSU Committee attended the meeting). People from all republics dealt with successes and achievements. Only you slandered our oblast. We trusted you, how could you have done this?"

Such attitudes demonstrate the lack of understanding, as well as some people's desire to ban sociology as a science, although when people are sick they need medicine, rather than clothes to disguise their disease.

[Gospodinov] I heard two young sociologists in the lobby talking to each other and asking, when major institutes for opinion polls will be established in our countries?

[Zaslavskaya] Yes, there will be such institutes. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the development of sociology in our country is in the process of preparation. Presumably, we will soon see the publication of its final version. It contained a large portion on public opinion polls. However, I heard that some of the original ideas were "diluted" at certain people's interference. I support the opinion that the All-Union Public Opinion Poll Center should be attached to the State Radio and Television, as well as to the Statistical Administration, because these institutions obtain a large amount of information from "the lower levels" and also possess excellent feed-back channels. Thus, regardless of certain controversies, there is basic consensus to establish a serious public opinion poll system in the future.

[Gospodinov] One of your Polish colleagues told me that a group of sociologists, under the leadership of Docent Kwiatkowski, provides the PZRP Central Committee and the Government with objective information on the opinions of millions of Polish citizens.

[Zaslavskaya] This is possible. I am not familiar with details on Polish experiences. The important thing is that serious science is required at the moment, and there should be no interference from non-specialists. When we prepared the portion on sociological education for the new CPSU Central Committee decision we most thoroughly weighed and pondered every word included in it. We waged a hard struggle to achieve an optimal version. In the long run, following many discussions, we prepared a draft which was approved by all levels of authority. I was just informed, however, that once again someone spoiled everything by adding "sociology of scientific communism" to the document. Where does this scientific communism come from? I thought that we had decided to deal with sociology. Such things happen from time to time, the bureaucrats cannot part with their old habits. They are always trying to put their mark on a good idea.

[Gospodinov] I understand that you recently returned from the United States. What were the most frequent questions asked by your colleagues overseas?

[Zaslavskaya] They asked all kinds of questions. I had to give 15 interviews. . . They were most interested in how we intend to avoid unemployment under the conditions of scientific-technical progress, and they asked about the history of my notorious report of 1983. (In this report Academician Zaslavskaya described an objective picture of the Soviet economy. The report turned up in the West, dispatched through unknown channels, where great noise was raised about it—editorial note). People asked me whether I was one of Gorbachev's advisers, and so forth.

The other questions concerned the internal distribution of social forces under restructuring and the guarantees for this system, how many years we need to implement it, how many years for this, how many years for that. . .

[Gospodinov] What did you answer them?

[Zaslavskaya] I said that there is no question of returning to the past.

[Gospodinov] For a specialist like you, what does it mean to work with Gorbachev?

[Zaslavskaya] I do not work very often with him. I am not convinced, that such meetings could be called "work," as a matter of fact. When the Food Supply Program was under preparation he asked me to render my assistance as an expert and to help as much as I could. We met and discussed the issues in question. It is a real pleasure to talk to Gorbachev. I have often worked with people at different levels of authority. Sometimes I have been desperate. You have to explain simple things a dozen times and you hear questions which are just impossible to describe. With Mikhail Sergeyevich it is just the opposite. He is a professional who understands at once what you are talking about. His terminology is precise, he is well-read and has two university degrees. A combination of law and economics is the ideal training for the leader of a country. He is just a well-educated man.

Here in Bulgaria, for example, my daughter Lena and I bought the 3-volume edition of Gorbachev's works. I do not know, whether it can be obtained in our country, therefore we purchased it in Bulgaria in any event. I was curious to read what Gorbachev wrote in 1974, for example, when restructuring was not yet officially born. I read his memorandum on problems of agriculture in the Stavropolsk Kray, about the prices, about the need to alter them, and about economic thinking, as well as about economic cost accounting. He was the same professional expert, at that time, as he is today. We can find a common language with him. The most important thing, however, is that as early as in 1974-75 he submitted the same ideas about restructuring to the CPSU Central Committee, that we are discussing today. This means that his entire philosophical system of new ideas which appeal to all of us today, was developed as early as in those years.

[Gospodinov] How do you and your colleagues view the motivations likely to implement and guarantee the final success of restructuring?

[Zaslavskaya] We human beings are physical substances, to speak in the professional slang of sociology. Therefore, material incentive, particularly in the economic sector, will continue to play a decisive role. This motivation, however, is not sufficient, because we do not need only people who are efficiently working and implementing instructions. We need personalities, we need civil motivations. Such motivations existed in our country during the period immediately following the October Revolution, when people's hearts and minds were full of enthusiasm and creative elan. After Lenin's death this kind of motivation was crushed by the inconsistency between

words and deeds. People were aware of all this, but they got used to the idea that they have to attend meetings and sing songs of praise to flatter the ears of chiefs and bureaucrats. They were constantly told that they "must" do this and that. They wished to express their opinions, they were longing for glasnost, but gradually lost interest in this great cause called socialism. One of the most difficult tasks of restructuring today is to revive these motivations.

[Gospodinov] One last question: What are readers writing to you about?

[Zaslavskaya] Do I understand that your are talking about letters addressed to me, in person? Once *Izvestiya* received six large bags full of letters on an article I wrote. A total of 95 % of letters addressed to me are positive. People congratulate me, wish me all the best, and so forth. Most letters are full of thoughts. I cannot read them all, otherwise I would neglect my work. My daughter Lena takes care of my correspondence. Five percent of the letters are disapproving, sometimes even rude, or malicious. I answer all of them, personally, and I am trying to convince people that I am right. With some people, however, it is impossible to argue—so much they detest restructuring. In reading their letters which are usually anonymous, I feel as if I were standing at the execution wall.

[Gospodinov] You would say that restructuring is our destiny, is that right?

[Zaslavskaya] Yes, the sooner, the better. Let us review our assets, by taking the needs of life into consideration. Restructuring, however, needs everyone of us. It cannot be implemented from "above" only. Just as you cannot set the sea on fire with a single match. The sea must purify itself in its own flames.

MOSCOW NEWS Discusses Magazine Articles

PM021613 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 39, 27 Sep 87 p 15

[Aleksandr Yegorov article: "Up The Glasnost Staircase. Two Publications in the Magazines OKTYABR and ZNAMYA"]

[Text] Glasnost, the same as the economy (which hopefully will stop expanding and better use its present potential) is experiencing a period of extensive development. It is overflowing onto new areas, cresting over the barriers erected around "untouched zones", and carrying into public discussion things which only yesterday were unthinkable. I might note, when saying this, that we're quickly getting rid of the gourmet's lust of partaking of forbidden fruit. Even rumours, in spite of their nature, are starting to take on a favourable character as they urge on the desired changes. And political anecdotes are losing their value, not being able to stand the competition with direct speech.

Any comparison, of course, is lame. But still. True, the "overall output" of the truth is not yet equal to its quality, i.e. depth, essence, and meaningfulness. When combatting the "protective", retrograde fears ("we shouldn't do this", "this helps us, this is good for us", etc.), we should not fall ill with the disease of non-differentiation. The superficial and the essential sometimes easily get nearly equalized in the natural excitement of openness. But the people gave a surviving epithet to truth - the real truth. Truth determines reality, the essence, the main and the most painful things. Let's say a deep satisfaction with the open talk about democratization - a real and long-term truth of the entire public process. And the revealing of the methods used by Moscow's prostitutes is done, most probably, to extract a stunned "ah". But the reader can offer other comparisons quite easily.

Now about feature journalism in the leading magazines. Many people (I'm judging according to my own opinion polls) have failed to see, failed to read or to notice the things and analysis that are essential and of good quality in the general "output" of sharp information. But they must be read, maybe even postponing the reading of the latest newspapers. It would be the greatest shame, if people omit reading Yuriy Burtin's article "To You, from Another Generation" (*Oktyabr* No 8). The name of this critic and sociologist will, unfortunately, say very little to new readers, to whom the article is addressed by its title, its entire judgement and its restrained internally but all-enlightening nobleness. Therefore, I include the briefest possible reference about the author.

Yuri Burtin is a pupil of Aleksandr Tvardovskiy. He used to head the department of criticism in the *Novyy Mir* magazine till 1969, when Tvardovskiy was expelled from his own magazine. The readers of the 60s remember the sarcastic, lofty articles and reviews by Burtin, in which the thought was growing stronger from year to year. Later on Burtin worked at the "Big Soviet Encyclopaedia" office. Literature lost a most interesting critic for 15 years. However, lately Burtin started speaking again. And, as it turned out, even the years of forced "silence", were not spent idly by him — a thinker by nature and by the charge he got from Tvardovskiy.

Let the reader, who might suspect even a shadow of exaggeration in this reference, open the *Oktyabr* magazine at page 191 and I'm sure he won't be able to tear himself away till page 202. The feature which deals with the poem "By the Right of Memory" by Aleksandr Tvardovskiy, defined by the author only as a "realistic commentary" to the poem, is a profound (though concise as yet) research work on our social process - from the early 50s to the end of the 60s. The main trends of this period - the breakthrough to the renewal of all our people's life after the 20th Party Congress; the process of democratization which started in a difficult but hopeful way, and then the break in the process, the gradual restoration of the bureaucratic order, as a result of which

we received at first a slow-down of rates and after that stagnation, if we are to use encyclopaedic terms - are designated in it clearly, objectively and broadly.

Speaking about the turning point in time, Burtin writes:

"As has always happened in history, restoration in this case was partial and relative. We can even say that all the transformations within the system, everything new which was introduced by "Khrushchev's time" to the economic, social and political organization of our society, to the internal and foreign policy of the USSR, the new period preserved and consolidated. With a single exception - the above-mentioned democratization process was stopped and cut short, which was sufficient to change the entire picture radically. The preceding period also as yet advised little in this respect (the same as in a number of others, for example, in the growth and intensification of production), but no matter how it was, society was in a state of movement and of quest - the strong trend towards changing itself was alive. The situation was contradictory but it was dynamic and open. And then all that was stopped, dynamics turned into statics, and statics, by itself - into necrotizing stagnation. The social pattern, which set in as the result of such subtraction (socialism minus democracy) was, of course, more flexible than the one which used to exist up till the mid-50s. Both of them recognized, as an unwritten norm, rule by decree, the authoritarian-bureaucratic nature of interrelations between the leader and the masses, and the system of privileges for the higher levels of the conelike social hierarchy; and both, while proclaiming mottoes of movement, in real life were internally oriented only at standing still — at maintaining and protecting the existing order. We know very well what all that has led us to."

One wishes to think over and over again each phrase, each space from one comma to another, filled in with thought, and to master it.

Let's assess all that.

In contrast to Burtin's work, people started speaking about Karyakin's article at once.

The essay-pamphlet "Is There Any Use Stepping on the Rake?" (An open letter to a certain incognito) is being copied by typewriters, and the No.9 of the *Znamya* magazine, where it is published, is being battled for.

Why has the letter been written incognito? Yuriy Karyakin wrote an answer to a letter that came to a magazine. But then the author recalled his letter and Karyakin rewrote his answer for the *Znamya* magazine, typifying his opponent. The publication strengthens and moves forward democratic and social consciousness. Therefore, we can say again, without exaggeration, that it performs the same function as Belinskiy's letter to Gogol did. With the only good amendment that this work is done not in secret, but openly, freely and with inspiration.

The paradox of the situation is quite notable. Gogol's retrograde text was printed and was known to all of Russia. Belinskiy's text was written by hand and read out secretly. Today the democratic text has been published and the retrograde letter by the incognito-informer is probably also being read secretly. This vice-verseness reflects Time's optimistic smile.

Karyakin may be charged that he is fighting a "shadow" and gives only fragements of the incognito stand. Print the incognito text in full and the answer will be different.

At present it is as it is.

I am sure that every thinking person involved in perestroyka, and every one who is trying to slow it down (no wonder - "they're beating our own people!") have read the letter. There is hardly any need to retell it. I'd like to make just a few comments connected with it. Whereas Burtin provides the general picture of the movement towards democratization and of how it got slowed down, Karyakin capitalizes on the possibility and the need for a direct talk with an inveterate advocates of the system of standing still - the No. 1 opponents of today's perestroyka.

"I'm attacking you!" I'm talking openly about everything and call upon you, the inveterates, to do the same. It is quote a different matter that the inveterates are avoiding the challenge, like the Incognito.

However...

Who is trying to avoid it? Aren't letters directly defending the old order published in our country? In the same *Znamya*, in *Pravda, Zvezda* and in many other periodicals? They are printed. This is a very healthy, decocratic position. it is necessary to reveal views, moods, forecasts and preferences which make up this or the other trend in the social movement.

Let's try to figure out how, for example, Stalin is being defended today. It is done part by part. Some people mention the merits of the Commander-in-Chief, with whom the sacred and tragic time of war is connected for them. There were such merits, just as there had been irreparable mistakes made before the war. Others insist that the activities of the state leaders in the 30s were dictated by an ironclad historical necessity.

But that's not what we're talking about now. We're dealing with human emotions and torments connected, particularly, with Stalin's role in our history. Well, we have no right to call a "Stalinist" any of the rank-and-file people who are now defending Stalin and are trying to defend his own understanding of the events connected with his name. The huge majority of them are ordinary and honest people who will yet feel their internal torment to the end and who have to reread again and comprehend all that had been said at the 20th and 22nd Congresses of our Party.

Let's all of us, mature people, remember ourselves. Does our healing from the historical darkness not go through torment, through intense rethinking of things and through a restructuring of ourselves? As a student, a graduate from the Philological Faculty of Leningrad University, I wept at the mourning in His (at the time it was His with a capital "H") memory, at the Palace Square. And when Volobuyev, a major historian, who is now a "superintendent of perestroyka", writes his confession that he also used to be a "Stalinist", one thinks thankfully of this confession which is not shameful at all. He was! And we can say that hundreds of thousands who are still partially eclipsed will finish the same work on themselves in the new time in which there is so much room for freedom. No, my dear compatriots, you're not "Stalinists".

But the count changes at once, when we start talking about people like Incognito, who wielded power in those times and still today. Those who are waiting for their new hour, for the new possibility of striking talented people and those who think differently, the obstinate and the healed. That is what Karyakin is talking about. Incognito is his and our opponent, who is afraid (and small wonder) to make public his entire system of convictions and ideas, as distinct from honest people, who don't believe to the end either themselves or the irreversible march of the new times.

The most an Incognito dares to do now is to declare in a narrow circle that Karyakin is hot-tempered, that he is dramatizing everything (I've had a chance to hear such things) and that he is blinded by indignation. Well, here's something about anger. In this case, in such a duel anger is sacred and deeply human. It was a philistine and a coward who invented the phrase "anger blinds". Anger, if a man can control it, makes his vision keener at the fatal, turning point and decisive moments of life. Lenin said that if one writes "without anger" about harmful things, then one writes boringly. And Belinskiy thought more sharply, deeply and attackingly when he was angry.

And Karyakin's anger, nobly restricted, but not secret, helps the thought - take practically any part in his letter. He admits it himself: "One gets engulfed suddenly by a merry, desperate and cold madness, which, however, one should keep in check. One simply has to restrict it, to overcome it and turn it into work no matter what happens."

Th work of a feature journalist is his thought. And it works hand in hand with anger. Forget that it blinds people. It urges people to such a height of thinking and expression which cannot be achieved in a state of suspended animation.

The extensive stage of glasnost is bound to be a prolonged one. This is normal, granted the heaps of dark things that have accumulated. But the transfer to the intensive, analytical, theoretical and deep stage should be hurried on. The first swallows have already appeared. It is a test of strength. Probably it is not impeccable in everything, but then it is only a test of strength.

Details of Prelude to Ufa Hijack Attempt
PM081253 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 87 Second Editionp 6

[M. Kashevnik and M. Merzabekov article under the rubric "Returning to an Earlier Publication—'Blind Hijack,' 20 September 1987": "Standing in Their Way"]

[Text] Following the publication of the article "Blind Hijack" the telephones started ringing in the editorial office, and the first responses were received in the mail. We shall for the time being refrain from commenting on the content of the replies by people perturbed by this extraordinary event, so as not to put the pressure of public opinion on the decision of the organs of justice, which have still not said their last word on this matter. We wish only to reply to the recurrent request in readers' comments to talk about those who, in the performance of their official and civic duty, perished by the gangsters' bullets.

Senior Militia Sergeant Z. Akhtyamov and Junior Sergeant A. Galeyev were the first victims of this criminal act. Who were they, what were they like? This is what Militia Colonel R.G. Gazdaliyev, chief of Ufa City's Leninskiy Rayon Militia Department, said:

"The guys were real soldiers of law and order. They served in the rayon internal affairs department's extradepartmental protection division. That night they were on patrol in the settlement of Zaton, protecting the installations entrusted to them. We can assume: When in the deep of night they saw a taxi parked at the side of the road, their professional instinct evidently suggested to them: There is something wrong here. The patrol car stopped. Whereupon the criminals, ready for anything, opened fire on the militiamen, shooting them both at point-blank range and riddling their car.

It was as if the patrol ran into the criminals accidentally. But let us remember. The three gangsters were making for the ammunition dump, where a fourth accomplice was waiting for them on watch. According to a prior plan, they were to eliminate the guard if necessary—virtually the soldiers' section—and hijack an armored troop carrier and head for the airport in it. The seizure of the dump was stopped by the militia patrol. Thus, at the cost of their own lives Akhtyamov and Galeyev wrecked the further development of the daring operation and averted great casualties. We buried our dead comrades with full military honors.

I personally knew Zulfir Akhtyamov well. He was 34 years old, and 14 of those years were devoted to service in the internal affairs organs, where he came straight after his army service. We all remember him as an exceptionally conscientious, honest, and efficient worker

who was always an example to the young, generously sharing his considerable experience with them. He was awarded decorations and medals, one of them being the medal "For Irreproachable Work in the Internal Affairs Organs," second class; he died before he had had time to receive it. The award was presented to his wife on Militia Day. By the way, Zulfir was a good family man—the father of two children. His brother, Senior Sergeant Shamil Akhtyamov, who is also an exemplary worker, is serving in our rayon department.

Ayrat Galeyev was younger—26 years old. He was a Komsomol member. The collective at the Ufa Railcar Depot recommended him for service in the internal affairs organs. He was very zealous in the execution of his duties. Soon after his death his second son was born. The rayon internal affairs department and the Bashkir ASSR MVD applied to the local soviet organs to improve the living conditions of the dead man's family. The city soviet gave them a two-room apartment...

We carefully preserve the memory of our comrades both in the rayon department and in the Bashkir MVD. By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 23 December 1986 Z. Akhtyamov and A. Galeyev have been posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Star.

...One more reminder. Bursting into the aircraft, the gangsters demanded that the crew get them to Pakistan or Israel. The passengers were hostages. There people traveling on this trip had not been thrown together by chance: Almost all were heading for a tour of duty in the region of the Tyumen north. Strong, hardened people. Of course, common sense dictates in such cases: Do not offer resistance. Brutalized criminals who had already left a bloody trail behind them might go to any lengths. But also, an unexpected situation had arisen which was critical from the first moment. So it is possible to understand the urge of one of the passengers—to prevent the hijack.

He was called Aleksandr Sergeyevich Yermolenko. He was the first to get over the shock and get out of his seat. Psychologically he behaved correctly, playing the straight-as-a-die guy: "Hey fellas, what's all the fuss about, let's sort this out!" He intended, finding the right moment, to throw a jacket over the gang leader, so neutralizing him. Machinegun fire struck Aleksandr at point-blank range.

What do we know of him? He was 36 years old. He lived in Minsk. A wife and two children. He was a tour-of-duty worker in the "Zapsibneftegeofizik" Administration in the city of Raduzhnoye in the north of Tyumen Oblast. The director, I.M. Dovgopolyuk, characterized him thus:

"Yermolenko was a highly skilled rigger. But whenever production necessity arose, he didn't refuse to do other work. He was noted for his enviable conscientiousness and discipline. On the eve of his tragic death he was working on a house for geophysicists. He was no longer there when the block was handed over. The inhabitants spoke kindly of him: The man had died but had left good behind him. The comrades who knew Aleksandr Yermolenko well stress his honesty, conscientiousness, and selflessness. In a word, he was one of those people who are able to sacrifice themselves for the sake of others. An idea was born in the collective—to name one of the teams for Yermolenko. We approve of this proposal and in the near future we will be taking the appropriate decision jointly with the social organizations"...

The bullets which killed Yermolenko struck one more passenger—Yaroslav Tikhanskiy. He died a few minutes later...

We called the city of Dolina in the Ukraine's Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, where Ya.S. Tikhanskiy worked as an electrician in the Drilling Operations Administration of the "Ukrneft" Association. The head of the cadres department, A.I. Tendyuk, came to the telephone.

"We respected Yaroslav Tikhanskiy in our administration," he said, "for his responsiveness and readiness always to come to the aid of his comrades. He was a mature person, a cadre worker, in his prime—40 years old. He was recommended precisely as a reliable, top-class specialist to the tour-of-duty team en route for Nizhnevartovsk to open up the riches of West Siberia. Tikhanskiy was an excellent family man. His wife is a teacher and his two children are at school."

...One more death. This ultimately became the next obstacle for the gangsters. The bravery of the crew and passengers finally put an end to a criminal plan which, if implemented, might possibly have entailed even more victims. The bullets pierced the skin of the aircraft and it could not take off. It had to be repaired. So began many long hours of struggle with the hijackers. The reader knows how it ended.

You also know about those people who stood in the gangsters' way. There is only one word for their action—an exploit.

Economic

Aganbegyan Discusses Restructuring Progress

OW071225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0715 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Interview with Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, academician secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Department, by reporter T. Kashkarova for the "Acceleration and Restructuring" program; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Kashkarova] Questions of economic development and economic science terms are probably the most popular today. The economy is full of contradictions that must be understood in order to overcome them. At the request of viewers we met with Academician Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan.

Please tell us what you think is most characteristic for the present stage of restructuring of the economy.

[Aganbegyan] I think that we are presently entering a fundamentally new stage. The first stage consisted of developing decisions, programs for actions, experiments, preparations, and beginnings. Now we are moving on to a large-scale implementation of what we envisaged.

A characteristic example, for instance, is administration. It took 2 years after the April plenum to develop in detail the concept of a program for converting to management methods. It took numerous experiments, including some very big ones. But a universal changeover, the implementation of a truly radical reform of management—well, we are just beginning to get into this process. In other words, the new stage is characterized by a change—to put it figuratively—from words to deeds.

[Kashkarova] Now at this stage what personally distresses you the most and what gives you the greatest cause for joy?

[Aganbegyan] First of all, about what makes me happy. It is gratifying that the decisions being adopted on restructuring the economy are, in my opinion, profoundly correct. Restructuring is proceeding in three directions. There is the turn in national economic development toward solving social problems. There is the transfer of the national economy to a path of intensification, or a fundamental acceleration of scientific progress. That is the second trend. The third direction is management reform.

I am happy that all of this is being implemented on an increasingly broader democratic basis, that it is envisaged to involve the broad masses of working people in restructuring and to really bring society into motion, and that this is not simply a restructuring being realized through decisions from above but is being supported through the enlistment of the working people to management, that it is proceeding from the grass roots. I am also gratified because this restructuring is comprehensive.

You know that society and the economy are a single organism. If you attempt to restructure a part of this organism, as occured in the mid-fifties in agriculture, or in the mid-sixties when the so-called economic reform of industry in rural areas took place, this is only a partial measure, while the organism itself remained unchanged and continued along old methods of work and eventually rejecting what was foreign to it. Real restructuring, genuine restructuring—restructuring is a word characterizing a kind of revolutionary and qualitative move—can only be an integral thing. These are gratifying things.

Now if we speak about distressing things, it is the fact that the forces of inertia are a lot stronger than, well, personally, than I thought they were. They are now being manifested in a very peculiar way. A mimicry has appeared. In other words, old wine is being poured into new bottles. For example, economic norms are simply becoming formal parts of a plan for certain indicators. In many branches of the economy, an order is practically a fait accompli without any responsibilities on the part of the customer. The entire plan is covered by this order. For the Moscow Sewn Goods Association, a goszakaz [state order] is even established for the utilization of scrap. Can you imagine such a distortion of the Law on Enterprises. Unfortunately, however, this is a common occurence.

It is distressing that forces that are sometimes latent, possibly obscure, not necessarily conscious and which actually discredit this restructuring are strong nevertheless. So you have this drive to achieve gross output figures in all areas in industry and particularly construction.

Yesterday at a meeting of the scientific section of the State Commission for Management we discussed the question of services—the new management mechanism in the sphere of services. We heard our Belorussian comrades. What did we learn? That although there is a direct resolution of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the USSR to the effect that by centralized tasks the goszakaz for services should be limited to 3 indicators, the real plan for services in Belorussia has 79 indicators.

We looked at the light industry of Belorussia, which, in fact, should be operating entirely on the basis of demands of fairs, enterprises, and so forth, and found that it has 115 centrally-established indicators. In other words, a complete rejection of decisions and lawlessness is taking place and neither the procuracy nor the High Court nor central planning organs...I have never seen a single person who has suffered for distorting decisions, the highest decisions. How can this be? This is distressing.

[Kashkarova] Why is this happening, in your opinion?

[Aganbegyan] This is happening due to inertia, habits.

[Kashkarova] You mean it is simply more convenient for some people to work this way.

[Aganbegyan] Of course. They would not be needed otherwise. Why is a large department for services needed in Gosplan? Why are these enormous ministries needed if they plan services for 79 indicators? After all, people are sitting there with time on their hands. They have time to differentiate between trousers costing up to R18—that is one position—and trousers costing more than R18—this is another position. They are constantly inventing something. They make services part of goods turnover while hairdressing is not included in the trade turnover but is a separate item and planned separately, although the money in the population is all the same. It is planned differently. In other words, well, I do not know what words to use.

[Kashkarova] It is probably not too professional.

[Aganbegyan] Inertia. It is inertia. There are people who have done it this way all their lies and they are continuing to do it. For them goszakaz and economic norms are empty sounds. A bureaucrat is a bureaucrat.

[Kashkarova] How can this be prevented? How can this continuing calculation on the basis of gross production be prevented?

[Aganbegyan] I think that there are several points. First, there must be proper legal safeguards. There must be severe punishment for those who break the letter, not to mention the spirit of the law. Second, the efforts of lower level organizations, enterprises and organizations must be redirected so as to give them basic [yavochnyye] rights from above. You must not accept any task contravening the Law on Enterprises, no matter who gives it. You have to be placed in a situation obliging you to take action against them. You have to take action against them and you must not be subject to their direction.

It is necessary to create a movement from below that will finally sweep away some of this apparatus. Not all of the apparatus, as the apparatus and the people can be different, but that part of the apparatus which is lacking, where people do not realize that they are causing harm. They do not give the enterprises the opportunity to develop. They have tied the hands of these enterprises. Surely in services, where the situation is so shabby, we can now make a significant breakthrough? We can and must do so. But to do so, we must released this energy. Go and visit an enterprise, walk into an office which provides services, as I have done. It was embarassing to look people in the eye. Where is your restructuring, they ask? The same dozens of plan indicators remain, the funding remains as before. How long can this continue, despite all the decisions which have already been taken to ensure that the old ways do not continue. All this causes great distress.

[Kashkarova] It appears that some other ways for comparing the work of an enterprise, for calculating its efficiency, are needed. At present it is the volume indicator—how much has been produced. This is a quantitative indicator. What are you offering instead?

[Aganbegyan] We do have a Law on State Enterprises in which gross production is not shown as an appraising indicator. Once again, this is simply the force of inertia. The main indicator on which everything depends is the profit and loss of the enterprise. I feel that it is precisely this indicator that should determine the wage fund. In fact, the centralized budget fund of our state depends on the profit tax levied on enterprises.

In appraising the work of an enterprise, the main factors are the problems of efficiency, the end result, and the degree of fulfillment of the demand for a product. But certainly not the gross production volume, not the volume of construction and assembly work, not ton/kilometers of transported goods. All these indicators have been invented by people for the sake of convenience and which, over time, have acquired lives of their own. It is like idols. People invented wooden idols and then worshipped them, so the idols began to exist independently. The same applies to the gross production indicator. Now people must be convinced to psychologically restructure themselves, and economic levers and incentives must be built into the new economic mechanism to eliminate the influence of this indicator.

In situations like construction, where this indicator has been elevated to almost the highest level as the volume of construction and installation work, then add the force of inertia to this, and you will find that this overrides all else.

[Kashkarova] We have a number of letters, and letters continue to arrive, in which people voice the following doubt—ordinary people who perhaps are not particularly versed in economics but who are well versed in managing the family budget: The question of prices is very acute. For example, here is a letter from Irina Yevdokimova from Leningrad. This is what she writes: I am concerned that, as a rule, all attempts to regulate prices result in price rises, making the goods and services more expensive. Do the economists ponder how to stop this or do they approve all this? This is one question. There is another one from Batumi. It is written by Ship's Master Giorintson, I do not know his name and patronymic. It says: Esteemed comrades, speaking about the formation of food prices, for example, our specialists maintain that there is no need to control the prices at the market. They will go down automatically when there is an abundance of goods. It follows then that should there be a shortage of goods, the prices will go up. I have a question. What is more beneficial to the producer—I assume he is asking this ironically—for the prices on his produce to rise or to fall? This leads to the next question. Will the producer allow an abundance of produce, knowing that this will lead to a fall in prices and therefore a fall in profits? Now this is a very acute question that worries people very much, naturally, because it concerns their well-being, their family budgets and the well-being of an average person.

[Aganbegyan] This is a very pertinent question and it does cause us, the economists, a great deal of concern. Obviously, we research these processes. First of all, the factual part of it. Yes, we do have a hidden rise in prices. In the process of decentralization of prices, as the rights of the enterprises are being broadened and the organizations are determining the prices, new indices are being introduced—N for novelty, D for agreed prices, and fashion goods. In these instances control over prices has been weakened or practically ignored, so the prices on a number of these products are excessively high and not consistent with the growth in quality demanded by the consumer. What we see here is an uncontrolled rise of prices.

Generally, this is a negative economic trend and we must fight against it. How to fight against this? First of all, government control over prices, all prices, must be streamlined. This was previously unnecessary because all prices where centrally determined. Now, when many prices are not centrally determined, the need for effective control has increased substantially. Furthermore, this control must not only be purely administrative, but be directed at the pocketbook as well. Decisions must be promulgated which would prevent unjustified profits and prevent a struggle against monopolization of the market by some producers and against speculative tendencies on the part of enterprises, kolkhozes, and so forth. Moreover, this control must be very broad, I would even say, people's control.

At the same time we have to speed up the transformation of the economic mechanism. It must be remembered that the rise in prices is the result of shortages. In many instances these shortages are artificial and are related to imperfections of the economic mechanism. Our price system is deformed. Historically, we have avoided changing prices and in many instances our prices do not reflect production problems, do not give a return on investment, and lead to abuse in the use of resources. For example, in many of our regions heating oil is less expensive than coal, so therefore we are senselessly burning heating oil in large quantities and there is a constant stream of proposals to change the boilers to the use of heating oil. At the same time in the United States, heating oil is used four times less because its cost there, like everywhere in the world, is high.

What can be done? Well, obviously the price will have to rise. There is no other solution to this problem and this is correct. But as far as changing prices is concerned, it must not be a hidden or a creeping rise. There should be an open discussion and the people should be informed why the price on heating oil and some other things has risen. If the price rise causes a serious decline in people's income, then compensation will have to be introduced. You know that there has been a decision to reform retail prices as an integral part of the general price reforms.

Presently, no concrete decisions have been made as to whether this reform will be associated with increases or decreases in any prices. Naturally there will be increases and decreases, but at the June plenum of the party's Central Committee it was noted that, first, this reform would be carried out in a democratic way—I understand this to mean that the draft will be published first for general discussion nationwide—and second, it was said that it will be carried out in such a way as not to lower the well-being of the working people while raising that of some levels of the population. I think that those less well-off were in mind.

How could this be done? It can be done only with compensation. There has been discussion in our press about a possible increase in prices on meat and dairy products. There are different opinions on this issue, but if the need for increasing these prices is established, this should be done openly, after discussion. People should be convinced on the matter and compensation should be paid. You may recall how it was done with the bread allowance when the cards were being rescinded. The same thing should be done here as well.

People should know about this in advance, and everyone should take stock of it, while this allowance, the meat and dairy allowance, could be paid out in such a way that those less well-off would come out ahead while other levels of the population do not lose.

[Kashkarova] Tell me please, how can an interest be created? I understand the state policy. But how about individual enterprises with their independence. How can they be made to take interest in the output of cheap goods that do not require expenses or regulation, as you have mentioned. Children's goods, for example. In Belorussia, which you have been talking about, I was told in the Ministry of Light Industry that all enterprises turning out children"s goods last year, for example, suffered certain losses because their wages fell and their profits fell when compared to others.

[Aganbegyan] There are several ways to solve this issue. One way is through state subsidies for production of children's goods so that they will make this output more profitable than even other preferential terms associated with the production of other goods. Preferences, as they are sometimes known.

This is one approach. Another approach is through the goszakaz which is obligatory for the output of this production, which is worse if it is not economically profitable and is simply an administrative lever. Apparently there should be a combination of the goszakaz and economic profit. That is the first with the second, but there is a fundamentally different proposal being made by some. The proposal is to have normal prices so that it would be profitable to turn out children's goods, as it is abroad, but in contrast to foreign practices, provide children's grants taking into consideration the cost of these children's goods. In other words, compensate people through monetary payments for this price on children's goods.

So here we have three different approaches, and I think that we will adhere more to the first and second options. Why? Because if grants are made for children, it is not ruled out that adult members of a family will buy themselves something instead of purchasing children's goods. This is a possibility.

You know the state has a sufficient number of levers to either retard consumption, on the one hand—like tobacco products, for instance which are harmful, according to information—or to stimulate consumption

of things advantageous to the state, such as books in relatively cheap bindings and in mass printings, which may be unprofitable in some cases but can be compensated for.

[Kashkarova] But all this is in the hands of the state...

[Aganbegan interrupts] Yes, but it simply means that more skillful use of these levers is required.

[Kashkarova] One more question. In your opinion, what must be done so as to activate, today, at this stage of development, the support of all those who are engaged in the economy? From the lowest worker, to director, to a high class specialist, is there one approach that could be applied to all or are different approaches needed for different people?

[Aganbegyan] This is a key question of enormous complexity pertaining to the whole of our management system and to the internal incentives for development. There is no simple solution. It is not possible to say that this is how the wages ought to be paid and all else will follow automatically and smoothly, because this question is complex and the answer must also be correspondingly complex. First,the whole work collective must get involved so that the best end results may be achieved. This can be achieved if there is a direct relationship: The better you work, the more you earn as a collective. That is, the greater the profit the higher the wages and incentives fund and funds earmarked for social and cultural purposes. This all leads to a higher standard of living and so forth. This is the first example.

Now within the collective—and the collective is large—an internal production system is needed by which the microcollectives—brigades, work shops, and so forth—could also be directly related with the end result. But this in itself is not sufficient because man does not live by cash income alone. It is very important for people to have a sense of ownership in the enterprise that they work in so that they can feel that they are bosses in their own domain. For this to happen, it is very important to develop the principles of self-management, to attract people to the real management of production. Work collectives are given extensive rights in this country. It is they who approve the plan at the final stage. They approve the allocation of funds to the incentives fund. The collectives are given the right to elect direct line managers.

Perhaps, as was the case in the kolkhozes, this used to be a mere formality. The raykom secretary would put forward a candidate and as there were no alternatives, people would vote for the chairman. People basically did not care as the chairman was little more than a figurehead. The workers received guaranteed minimum pay and so they would agree to anything. If this is to happen now, this would be a retrogressive step. The alternative is that which took place at the Riga Automotive Plant where (?Bosart) was elected. I had a long conversation with him and he made a lasting impression on me. His personal response to all that took place is a very interesting and telling story. Perhaps what is needed is that the collective should become involved, not just formally, and that the election not be the end but rather the beginning of something new. That enthusiasm with which people elect a leader and ten are willing to follow him—you remember the work of Serafimovich, the Iron Torrent which speaks of the election of a leader. How the mob gradually became a well-organized arm, the iron torrent. Why? Because the people did not merely participate in an election but followed their choice afterward.

All methods must be utilized so as to instill in people a sense of being a boss. A boss always treats his own goods better and is more interested in seeing holdings grow. So, to answer your question, we must once again discuss the need to replace the administrative system of management—which developed historically and which now glaringly contradicts urgent problems of development of productive forces and is hindering us from reaching our goals—with an economic system where management is governed, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, by people who are interested. Taking note of economic interests, to make it so that the interests of individuals, collectives, and the society as a whole were all on the same plane, is the most important and the most difficult aspect in the new economic mechanism. This is a litmus test if you will. You propose some management decision for your enterprise and I wish to appraise it. Is it right or not? What are the criteria? How to proceed? First, is this decision consistent with ultimately satisfying the needs of the consumer? Secondly, are the economic interests on the same plane? That is, is it likely to lead to a situation where it will be to the advantage of one and not the other.

Disparity in Food Subsidization Viewed

LD051832 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Yevgeniy Benyash Commentary]

[Text] Next a commentary on prices in the Soviet Union, by our observer Yevgeniy Benyash:

[Benyash] There is a fundamental restructuring of economic management underway in this country. The transition from the administrative and bureaucratic methods of economic management to scientifically grounded ones has been increasingly revealing a disparity between the existing system of pricing and the new style of management. This style is based on commonsense. As for pricing, economic voluntarism is prevailing in it.

The procedure for setting wholesale, purchasing, and directly dependent retail prices is not effective economically, and nor does it correspond to the socialist notions of social justice. This has been focused on in the course of the discussions in the press by major economists, whose views are listened to by the country's leadership.

The system of subsidizing agricultural producers has been coming under fire in particular. Specialists believe a big gap between the higher purchasing prices and the lower retail prices of foodstuff doesn't stimulate higher production efficiency and lower production costs. Besides, the families with higher incomes consume more better quality products than the families with lower ones. Consequently, the better off families, in fact, get a more significant share of dotations [subsidies, derived from Russian dotatsiya] as Academician Aganbegyan explained at a recent news conference.

[Begin Aganbegyan recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] For each kilogram of meat sold to the population the government dotates 3 rubles with its cost of 1 ruble 80 kopeks in stores. The same is with dairy products. For each liter of sold milk the state has to pay 30 kopeks, half its prime cost. The annual sum of dotations to producers for all livestock products amounts to 57 billion rubles. [end recording]

Bread is sold in detriment to the state budget. Academician Aganbegyan called for bringing prices in line with spendings already next year.

However, the leadership is not in a hurry with such measures. In his speech during the tour of the Murmansk region last week Mikhail Gorbachev said an approach should be found not to make the working people worse off. In his nationally televised address he spoke in detail about the problem of prices giving rise for [as heard] concern in this country. This is a major link in the new economic mechanism, the Soviet leader said, and it's impossible to cope with the task of proceeding to new methods of management without a proper scrutiny of wholesale, purchasing and retail prices. However, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, to solve the economic problems at the working people's expense was not our method. The general secretary assured that the issue on prices, of importance for each family, when it's ripe for solution would surely be put for national discussion, just as all major issues were in society.

BRIEFS

Kazakhstan Tungsten

The building of a tungsten combine has begun in Dzhezkazgan Oblast, Kazakh SSR. [Excerpt] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 2320 GMT 29 Sep 87 OW*]

Agricultural

Tselinograd Oblast Exceeds Grain Sales Plan

PM071313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In the Homeland's Granary"]

[Text] Tselinograd, 6 Oct—The farmers of Tselinograd Oblast have done a very efficient job.

By delivering to date to the elevators around 2,325,000 metric tons of grain, they have overfulfilled sales to the state by somewhat more than 106,000 metric tons. At the same time, all the seeds have been laid in and a solid stock of forage has been established.

The sharp improvement in farming standards was the leading factor in such substantial results. On one-third of the sown area cereal crops were cultivated by intensive techniques.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sharply increased sales to the state of grain with enhanced bread-making qualities. A particularly large amount of strong, durum, and valuable wheat has come from Tselinogradskiy, Shortandinskiy, Astrakhanskiy, Krasnoznamenskiy, and Atbasarskiy Rayons.

RSFSR Harvesting Data Reported

PM071103 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

[RSFSR State Statistics Committee report under the general heading: "Harvest-87: Prevent Delays!"]

[Text] Grain crops have been harvested on 59.1 million hectares—91 % of the sown area.

Potatoes have been harvested on 1,387,000 hectares—87 %.

Vegetables have been harvested on 298,000 hectares—62 %.

Moscow Reports Progress of Harvest

LD072208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports: The country's grain farmers are completing the harvest drive. By 5 October grain crops and pulses, not including corn, had been gathered from almost 100 million hectares. The harvest drive on plantations of industrial crops continues. Sugar beet has been gathered in from 1.5 million hectares. That is 44 % of the sown area. Two thirds of the sunflower crop are still unharvested. Potato growers are close to completing their harvest.

Media Report 5-6 October Developments

LD080649 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 5-6 October. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 October

Orenburg Farmers are harvesting their 120,000th hectare of sunflowers. (0500)

Farmers in Tselinograd Oblast are threshing grain on the last thousands of hectares and have already supplied 230,000 metric tons of grain to granaries. Sales to the state are already on the enhanced socialist pledge account. (0800)

There are delays in implementing the decision to transfer damp grain from the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan to elevators in the Russian Federation. It is reported from Kustanay that the grain is literally rotting in the stores, but it is being transferred at a snail's pace. Over 400 covered railcars are needed every 24 hours, but railmen are supplying fewer than half this number. Many cars are badly cleaned and have loose hatches, yet railwaymen are reporting to their management that the requests for rolling stock are being met in full and the administration of the Virgin Lands railway does not consider there are any difficulties. Where requests are met, the cars arrive late and in large batches. On the Petropavlovsk sector of the South Urals mainline, however, all requests for rolling stock have been met regularly, with large quantities of grain getting stockpiled only at the very distant elevators. TASS correspondents consider the hold-ups to be the fault of sluggish managers. Bottlenecks on the line are the excuse used for failure to dispatch cars carrying damp grain in the direction of Chelyabinsk and Kurgan. Sluggish work is threatening large quantities of harvested grain. (1200)

Nine-tenths of the potato fields in Latvia have been cleared, but only just over half the plan has been gathered. The yield is low because of the weather. To ensure sufficient potatoes for the inhabitants of Riga, the republican agro-industrial complex has halted the delivery of potatoes to processing enterprises. The price of potatoes from private plots has been raised to R20 per quintal and they are being sold directly in residential areas. Thousands of cooperative workers and deputies of village soviets are doing the rounds of peasant homes and making agreements for the purchase of potatoes for the state, but even today some of the trucks are standing idle at the large vegetable bases, waiting to be unloaded. (1430)

So far, Orenburg farms have supplied granaries with more than 500,000 tonnes of grain, mostly of the strong and hard varieties. (1900)

6 October

In Saratov Oblast good weather over the past few days has meant that things are improving in the vegetable and potato fields. The machine operators are harvesting sunflowers and corn and are trying to make up for lost time in autumn plowing. By today's date, 2,200,000 hectares of land had been prepared for winter sowing, which amounts to 50 % of the plan. (0800)

According to the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, to date, grain has been harvested on 21.3 million hectares, which is 92 % of the 23,529,000 hectares sown. An area of 1.3 million hectares of grain remains to be harvested in Kustanay Oblast. To date, eight oblasts have overfulfilled their plan for delivering grain to the state, particularly Dzhambul Oblast, where 550,000 hectares was sown. The average yield is 22 quintals per hectare. As a result, the oblast economy has fulfilled its plan by 232 % with 795,000 metric ton delivered instead of 393,000 metric tons. Following are the percentages by which other oblasts overfulfilled their targets: Taldy-Kurgan Oblast—141 %, Alma-Ata Oblast—140 %, Karaganda Oblast—136 %, Chimkent Oblast 118 %, and Tselinograd Oblast by 105%. There also are serious shortcomings in the delivery of grain, because railcars are not provided on time. (Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1500)

Scientific

'Cosmos-1889' Launched for Space Exploration

LD091329 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The Soviet Union today launched an earth satellite of the Cosmos Series to continue exploration of outer space.

Cosmos-1889 was placed in the orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution—90.4 minutes,

Maximum distance from the earth's surface—400 kilometres,

Minimum distance—216 km,

Inclination of the orbit—70 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

Further Reportage on 'Mir' Complex

Monkey Not Impeding Schedule

LD081817 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS—TASS scientific observer reports:

The unforeseen circumstances involving one of the passengers of the Soviet biological study satellite, a monkey named Yerosha, have not yet created a dramatic situation which would compel the experts to end the mission prematurely. The biological laboratory whose program was prepared by Soviet scientists jointly with specialists of the USA, France, the European Space Agency and a number of socialist countries was launched on September 29 and is to conclude the flight on October 12.

It is still unclear if the younger monkey, Yerosha, is getting food. Going by the information of the device that allots food to the monkeys, Yerosha is fasting for the sixth day. But going by television sessions, the monkey's look, briskness, as well as objective health data, there is no reason for concern over the monkey's health. In any case the medics increased the supply of juices for the monkey (juices are usually given to monkeys after they correctly perform various tests of the program). That Yerosha managed to free four days ago his left front paw from its restraint has not got him into trouble. Going by television sessions, the monkey enjoys his increased freedom of action, but is probing it cautiously. The monkey has also removed the nametag from his helmet. Aside from that there are no other defects in his capsule. All this has not affected the fulfilment of the program by the older monkey, Drema.

A panel of scientists will discuss the situation on board the satellite at the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems on October 9. There were no other unexpected events in the other part of the program. A TASS correspondent was told by Yevgeniy Ilyin, head of the program of research on Soviet biological study satellite, that by all indications the experts will decide to continue the flight as scheduled.

Cosmonauts' Schedule 'Busy'

LD091214 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—A TASS correspondent reported from Mission Control Centre:

The Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are winding up another working week on board the orbital space complex 'Mir' (Peace).

Yesterday, the crew were busy with geophysical, astrophysical and biotechnological experiments.

Using the Biryza installation, they started a series of experiments to study the dynamics of physico-chemical processes in conditions of microgravity.

The cosmonauts had calibrated the precision thermostat of the installation and today carried out a test, called "Colour." Its objective was to study the mechanism and peculiarities of the formation of three-dimensional structures in the course of chemical oscillatory reactions. The crew observed on-going processes and registered them on colour film.

Today's schedule provides for another cycle in the study of the earth's atmosphere with the use of the electronic photometer Efo-1.

Romanenko and Aleksandrov will enjoy a day-off tomorrow. They will have radio and television communications sessions with their families.

Both spacemen are feeling fine.

The flight is proceeding in accordance with programme.